Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 139 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1919. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date about, | Steamers: | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th ,, | China | 7,932 | |
| 26th ,, | Teesta | 6 296 | |
| 28ht ,, | Chindwara | 5,192 | Extra B. I. Calls sailing. |

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

| | FIRST SALOON. "A" | SECOND SALOON. "B" | "C" | INTER. "A" | INTER. "B" | NATIVE SERVANTS DECK. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| BOMBAY TO LONDON : | | | | | | |
| Single .. | 816 | 756 | 696 | 576 | 516 | 250 |
| Return.. | 1,224 | 1,134 | 1,044 | 864 | 774 | 375 |
| BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES | | | | | | |
| Single .. | 768 | 720 | 660 | 552 | 492 | 230 |
| Return.. | 1,152 | 1,080 | 990 | 828 | 738 | 345 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th August .. | Dunera .. | 5414 | |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About. | Steamers. | — |
|---|---|---|
| 14th July .. | Barjora .. | Karachi & P Gulf |
| 14th ,, .. | Linga .. | Karachi direct 1 p.m. |
| 17th ,, .. | Dwarka .. | Karachi direct. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kokoku Maru | H. Nagashiro | 3187 | 13th July | 24th July |
| Shinyu Maru | G. Konaka | 3175 | 23rd July | 2nd Aug. |

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—157 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

| Steamer | Captain. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. abu Maru | K. Uchigosi | 7th July | 18th July | Marseilles. |
| Siam Maru | D. Imaidzumi | 15th July | 25th ,, | Japan |
| Mitsuki Maru | S. Iwazawa | 3rd Aug. | 14th Aug. | Japan |
| Luzon Maru | K. Tsuji | 28th July | 7th August | Japan. |
| Saigon Maru | ... | 10th August | 21st August | Japan. |

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ilam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Burra Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 7,50,00,000/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 75,00,000/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Kt., C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2/-. Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZIEL,
Acting Manager.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHA[illegible] CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/- | $15,000,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND ... | $21,000,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $15,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ... | Yen. 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen. 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen. 25,000,000 |

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Takio, Taiyuan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved [illegible], and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 20[illegible]
Hornby Road, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

### THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

| FUNDS OVER | CLAIMS PAID OVER |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000 |

*The Question of the Moment.*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

### THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | 88,00,000 |
| Surplus about ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceed ..... | 82,00,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Ag[illegible]
Messrs. B. N. S[illegible] & BROTHERS.
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

## INSURANCE.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funds exceed .. .. | Rs. | 1,20,00,000 |
| Claims paid exceeds .. | Rs. | 36,00,000 |
| Annual income exceeds | Rs. | 25,00,000 |

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ROSE NAILS AND HORSE SHOE AND OX SHOE NAILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following, by order of Messrs. S. Ghandy and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Motilal Mondas and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

S. G. and Co. 5516 Bombay—930/1219—290 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails S. S. "mark sizes" 4 to 8.

M. M. and Co 5539 Bombay—1/95—95 bundles (380 cases) Horse Shoe Nails, E. quality "M. Crown" Nos. 3 to 7.

M. M. and Co. 5542 Bombay—1/120—120 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality, "M. Crown" sizes 1½ to 1½.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Essoofalli Mahomedalli and Co.:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

S. G. and Co. 5517 Bombay—1221/1370—150 kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails. S. S. "Brund" sizes 4 to 10.

P. M. and Co. 5541 Bombay—191/265—75 bundles containing 300 cases Horse Shoe Nails E quality, M. Crown brand.

E M & Co 5544 Bombay—221/270—50 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality M. Crown, sizes 1½ to 1½.

On account and at the risk of Mulla Tyebally Mulla Noorbhoy:—

Ex. S. S. "Sumatra."

M M 5540 Bombay—96/190—95 bundles containing 380 cases Horse Shoe Nails, E quality M. Crown brand sizes 3 to 7.

M. M. 5543 Bombay—121/220—100 cases Ox Shoe Nails, J. B. quality M. Crown brand, sizes 1½ to 1½.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1286.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES NENSOOKHS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Hacnandrai Beenath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

25 bales Nensookhs No. 71005 (quality of No. 5000), 44 inches, 22 yards.
17 bales Nensookhs No. 81005 (quality of No. 5000), 48 inches, 22 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of oorid, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of wheat, bags of hirda, bags of bajri, bags of rice, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, cases of luggage, cases of tea, bundles of hussien cloth, tins of cocoa oil, bundles of jagree, bags of sugar, bundles of beddings, one loose chair, cases of cinhaman, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of cotton, bundles of writing papers, bundles of twine, cases of catechu, trunk of clothing, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Mulchand (of Sha Bhogilal Runchod):—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3800/3900.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

IMPORTANT TO STATIONERS PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th July 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhagwandas Dullabdas, the following goods:—

1 cask Fountain Pen Ink Cochrane.
1 case superfine Ivory Pisiting Cards, Gents and Ladies, landed ex. S.S. Chupra.
3 cases Account Books of Geo. Waterston's make, landed ex. S.S. Olympia.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

## AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons

## INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margins
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., D.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 82, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 212 BALES COTTON.

O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 1901 OF 1919.

Joruvurmal Rajmal ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. Raychand Lakhamshi & Co....Defdts.

By order of Sheth Joruvarmal Nenchand Moga the receiver appointed herein, by an order dated the 7th July, 1919, made by the Honourable High Court of Judicature in the above suit and in pursuance to the Power of Sale received in the said suit Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will on account and at the risk of the said defendants, sell by public auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1919, at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Mukadam Hansraj Punja at No. 4, Bradbury Lane, at Colaba.

100 bales cotton Biavar.
31 bales cotton Mathia.
46 bales cotton Mathia.
10 bales cotton Nandur.

At 5 p.m., (S.T.)

At the Jatha of Sheth Khimji Vishram at Victoria Godown No. X.

25 bales cotton Mathia

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES COTTON. 193 BALES FLY.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 1890 of 1919.

Joravarmal Rajmal ..... Plaintiff

Vs.

Messrs. Raychand Lakhmshi and Co. Defendants.

By order of Sheth Joravarmal Nenchand Moto the receiver appointed herein by an order, dated the 7th July, 1919, made by the Honourable the High Court of Judicature in the above suit and in pursuance to the power of sale received in the said suit Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on account and at the risk of the said defendants, sell by public auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the godown of Mukadam Hansraj Punja at No. 4, Bradbury Lane at Colaba.

56 Bales cotton mathia.
193 bales fly, suitable to London good quantity.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 15th July, 1919.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALE.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERY STORES, MEDICINES, CARRIAGES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS, ETC., BELONGING TO MESSRS. STEPHENS & SONS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 16th day of July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the stable premises opposite the Allbless Baug, Chumey Road, Girgaum all the following Machinary Stores, Medicines, implements, etc., belonging to Messrs. W. Stephens & Sons, and consisting of:—

One oil engine 12 H. P. by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with two water tanks, crushing mechines, shaftings, drill machines, pave cutting machines, band saw with sews, hand-drill machine, chaff cutter, tyre building machine, boxing machine, rubber tyring machine wooden wheels, lathes, bellows, vices, new spokes, old iron, iron rods, iron tyres, hammers, moulds, old and new woods, anvils, carriage lanterns, leather reins, harness, saddles, velvet carpet, rubber tyres, red rubber tubing, files, screws, buckles, axles, poles, iron rings, alluminium sheets, empty varnish tins, empty bottles, empty drums, bolts, nuts, sockets, tanpes, locks, joints, foot bells, hinges, apparons, India rubber hooks, handles, footrests, bellows, blacksmith's tools, leather rubbish, old monsoon apparons, carriage bodies and boxes old harness, saddlery, tools, large wooden boxes, paint, varnish, paint utensils, marble slabs one new victoria incomplete, one new canoe victoria incomplete training mail phaeton and tumtum, dispensse table, medicines in bottles, and jars, one medical instrument for horses, horse boxes, horse shoes, syrings, one large safe, Remington typewriter coming press, horse-measuring stands, water filter, large scale and small cupboards, etc.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

## SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

*Try and reap its Benefit*

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

*Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

NUMEROUS people make their fortune on the Race Course. Send Rs. 5 to the below address and receive full particulars how to make a fortune on Racing. R. AGENT, Sydapuram Post, Nellore (District). 3225

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay. Telephone No: 767, Telegram "Autoford."

## FOUND.

FOUND—A WRIST WATCH on Hornby Road. Apply to J. S. NANJI, c/o. Eastern Bank. 3237

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDER for a new Chemists' and Druggists' Shop. Salary Rs. 25, with prospects. Apply Box No. 804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3218

WANTED—(1) GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST, (2) MEHTA, knowing Gujarati accounts and English correspondence Salary according to qualifications. Three years' agreement and security. Apply to Box No. 799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3188

WANTED—CLERKS for Africa Civil Administration, possessing good knowledge of English and Gujarati, Shorthand Typists and Typists. All Matric or School-Finals. Pay Rs. 120, increment Rs. 73 in the annual salary. Three years' agreement. Call sharp personally to MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 3243

WANTED—ENGINEERING GRADUATES (L.C.E. or B.E.), for the posts of Overseers in the City Improvement Trust Office, Baroda, on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p. m., plus Rs. 25 for carriage allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials and a copy of the photo should reach the undersigned on or before 1st of August, 1919. (Sd.) SAMPATRAO GAEKWAD, Chairman, City Improvement Trust. 3217

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Town Municipality, Amraoti, on a salary rising from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem by a biennial increment of Rs. 10 per mensem. Candidates must be graduates, those with experience of Municipal or Administrative work, and possessing qualifications in regard to public works and water works, will be given preference. Applicants should send their applications with copies of testimonials, if any, (which will not be returned) to the undersigned, before the 31st July, 1919. Appointment will be on probation for 6 months and also made conditionally on furnishing agreement to serve the Municipality for 3 years after the probationary period with option to the Municipality to dispense with the services in case work not found satisfactory. Y. G. DESHPANDE, Chairman, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 3227

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION—(1) Two SENIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, scale of salary rupees three hundred, rising to rupees four hundred per mensem with quarters or house allowance, also a temporary War Bonus of rupees ninety for a married man and rupees forty-five for a single man. (2) Ten SECOND CLASS DRIVES also required. Pay rupees eighty rising to rupees one hundred forty-five per mensem plus mileage allowance, averaging rupees ten to sixteen for Asiatics, and rupees fifty per mensem for Europeans. Good Railway experience necessary. All applications should state age and give full particulars of service, copies of certificates should also be enclosed. Apply to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3121

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a Musalman, an English TUTOR for night 11 to 12 p.m. Apply to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3239

WANTED—AT ONCE for Africa. ACCOUNTS and TYPE-KNOWING CLERKS, better prospects with handsome pay. Call personally MAYADASS & CO., 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 3230

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with French as the second language. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3224

WANTED—A competent GENERAL CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Knowledge of accounts essential. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3233

WANTED—Qualified INDIAN NURSES on Rs. 30—3—50, Dhobi Allowance Rs. 3 per mensem and Uniform Allowance of Rs. 20 per annum, with free furnished quarters and board. Apply to THE SURGEON-IN-CHARGE, G. T. Hospital, Bombay. 3228

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, RECORD-KEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; only Gujarati Hindus with experience of three years in his line, need apply with full details. Salary according to qualifications. Apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall 3245

WANTED—Marathi, English and Gujarati knowing CLERKS, sharp and quick at figures. Apply personally before the 18th instant to B. WALVEKAR & CO., Charni Road, opposite Prarthana Samaj, 2nd floor, Girgaon, Bombay and 725, Junaganj, Poona City. 3229

WANTED—A qualified CANDIDATE for the post of SANITARY INSPECTOR under the Chhindwara Municipality in the Central Provinces. Salary Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50, with Bicycle Allowance. Compensation for dearness of grain. Those who have received training and undergone the prescribed course in the Bombay School of Sanitary Surveyors, may apply to RAISAHIB MATHURA PRASHAD, (O. B. E.), President, Municipal Committee, Chhindwara. 3226

WANTED—10 CLERKS with knowledge of Gujarati, 6 CLERKS with knowledge of short-hand and 8 other CLERKS for the Civil Administration of German East Africa (Occupied Territory) on three years' agreement. All must have knowledge of typewriting with commercial experience preferred and must not be over 25 years of age. Pay Rs. 120 per mensem, plus Rs. 15 house allowance. Increments in salary Rs. 73 annually in the annual salary. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, for further particulars. 3236

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A POST with prospects in any business firm out of India by a young and energetic Parsi of several years' experience; good character and references. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A

## WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE PERPETUAL FAZANDARI RIGHTS of PROPERTIES, having good tenure in Bombay up to Rs. One lakh. Apply with full particulars to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort. 3090

WANTED—A few more orders for the purchase of Machinery, new or second hand by an Expert Indian Engineer sailing for England on 19th instant to execute several orders already received. Address: U. B. S., c/o The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Shroff Bazaar Branch Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3232

## FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—One white ARAB HORSE, quick at work, cost Rs. 700. Apply JETHABHAI JEWAN & CO., New Rice Market, Carnac Bunder. 3231

READY! READY!!—GERMAN JASOOS, an interesting detective novel. Price As. 6, including postage. B. C. CHODHARI, Vadnagar (Gujarat). 3234

NERVO VIGORA PILLS Wonderful cure for nervous and general debility due to any causes. Rs. 4 a bottle. THE FRENCH CHEMICAL CO (D. F.), 119 B, Frere Road, Bombay 1. 3223

FOR SALE.—One Torpedo-bodied four cylinder CAR, 16 H. P. DARRAQUE complete with C. A. V. Dynamo, lighting set in good running order. Apply to AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, 246-48, Jakaria Musjid, Bombay. 3189

FOR SALE—A SHOWY GREY ARAB HORSE, going in saddle and harness, strong, quiet and reliable, free of bad marks and open to trial, going cheap. Apply Box No. 803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3213

SAGARS AND DAWSE'S TRACING CLOTHS, Fresh supplies received by last mail. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

WE GIVE THE SAME ATTENTION to all mofussil orders as we give to our customers whom we attend personally. PROMPT SATISFACTORY SERVICE—that is our motto. Stationery of all descriptions always in stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

## TO BE LET;

TO LET—A big GODOWN in Nawiwady. For rent apply to BANKILAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 3238

## PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

| | Per inch. |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 6-0 |
| Second insertion | Rs. 3-8 |
| Third insertion | Rs. 3-0 |
| Fourth insertion | Rs. 2-8 |
| Fifth and subsequent | Rs. 2-0 |
| Minimum charge | Rs. 6-0 |

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

| | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Delhi | Dep. | 8 50 |
| Muttra Junction | ,, | 11 12 |
| Bayana | ,, | 12 33 |
| Kotah Junction | ,, | 16 43 |
| Rutlam | ,, | 21 14 |
| Baroda | ,, | 1 42 |
| Bombay | Arr. | 9 50 |

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 2915

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 1st proximo till Tuesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th June, 1919. 2621

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the office of The ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE CHARITIES has been opened at SAMUEL STREET, KHOJA MOHALA. Those desirous of availing themselves of "The Abdoolabhoy Lalljee Charities", may apply for particulars to the Honorary Secretary, The Abdoolabhoy Lalljee Charities at the following address:—

Abdoolabhoy Lalljee Charities,
Samuel Street, Khoja Mohala, Bombay.
Or,
C/o Messrs. Abdoolabhoy & Joomabhoy Lalljee,
Samuel Street, Khoja Mohala, Bombay.

ABDOOLRAZAK AHMEDBHOY,
3244 for Honorary Secretary

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "KOSOKU MARU" having arrived on the 14th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yussen Kaisha.

Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby invites tenders for the supply of uniforms to the Forest subordinates in the Northern Circle, Bombay, during the period of

1 year ending 31-3-1920.
2 years do. 31-3-1921
3 do. do. 31-3-1922.
4 do. do. 31-3-1923.

2. Each tender must be forwarded to the undersigned in a closed cover marked "Tender for supply of uniforms" so as to reach him on or before the 15th August, 1919. Tenders submitted otherwise than as laid down above will not be considered.

3 Each tender must be accompanied by currency notes or a Treasury receipt or Promissory notes or war bonds for Rs. 500 as bona fides of the tender, which sum will, if the tender is accepted, be credited as deposit. Otherwise the sum or the Treasury receipt, etc., will be returned to the tenderer in due course.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. The person or company whose tender is accepted, must execute an agreement, a specimen copy of which, particulars of articles and any other information desired can be had from the undersigned.

M. FISHER,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle, Post Nasik.

Nasik, Dated 11th July, 1919. 3214

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 5 per cent. Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 120 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 60 per share of Rs. 250 each, all free of income tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 4th August, 1919, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS, at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on Monday the 14th July, 1919.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders on the 2nd August, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th July, to SATURDAY, 26th July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1919. 3000

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND SILVER VESSELS, ETC.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 700 of 1917.

Jassodabai ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Fulchand Kasturchand ... ..... Defendant.

By order of Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand the defendant in the above suit and in pursuance the directions contained in the consent decree made therein on the 1st day of July, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., auctioneers will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (St. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, the following ornaments, viz.

Gold ornaments about 280 tolas.
Silver ornaments about 675 tolas.
Silver new and old vessels about 5,300 tolas.
and a lot of Pearl and diamond ornaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Mancher Shah and Narmadashanker, attorneys for the vendor at their office in Military Square Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY the 18th July 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Shops in the Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suit, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage pianos, by Gabruder Knake and Soundy, Jost Fan, Pathephone machine with records, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, iron safe with stand, wearing apparel handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, writing table, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of H. Wilson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT
LAST 4 PARTS OF
**LOVE'S MASK**
A Drama Extraordinary
PERFECT Settings—Beautiful Photography and—Acting of the Highest Order.

TWO NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE.
Latest from Blighty

**WIFFLES REVENGE**
Comedy by the Famous Comedian PRINCE

Look out for
**TO-DAY**
Featuring Florence Reed.
The greatest Film yet—in 8 Reels.

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays Matinee 5 p. m.
Extra show on Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

## AMUSEMENTS.

—EE —the only Circus serial of the season the big show with —the big circus Stars that have held you spellbound. See the death grapple of greedy Big Business and honest men. See it all every week in the UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL—

**"The LURE OF THE CIRCUS"**

THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH
Featuring the celebrated old-time Circus Star
**EDDIE POLO**
—brilliant old-time Circus Star reckless aerialist supported by a huge cast of genuine Circus performers including film Stars such as Beautiful Eileen Sedgwick, Charles Mailes and many others.

**Sensational** —circus acts exactly as you've —seen them in the good old days in great circuses.

**You'll See**—death defying exploits by the kings of the roped arenas romantic adventures that will thrill you to the core-hair-raising captures-escapes-rescues to hold you spellbound-great events to delight you and the children every week at

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
ALSO
Latest Number of Screen Magazine & a Star Comedy
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.
Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
EXTRA PRIZE SHOW EVERY EVENING AT 5-15.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!
At 9-30 p. m.
Under the Direction of
MANURICE E. BANDMAN
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents the
New Revusical Comedy Co.
in
**VANITY FAIR**
In Various Editions.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE FIRST EDITION.
Last two nights of the 1st Edition to-night and to-morrow.
SECOND EDITION, THURSDAY NIGHT
Full of Vim, Vigour and Vitality.
Book now at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

**THE EMPIRE**
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WINSOME LITTLE
**BABY MARIE OSBORNE**
IN
**"MILADY O' THE BEANSTALK"**
Baby Marie dreams about "Jack and the Beanstalk" and then sets forth to find a modern giant with bags of gold to help her poor mother. THE TALE OF ONE WOMAN, TWO MEN, AND A CHILD, in Five Enthralling Parts.
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
THE BABY THAT EVERYONE LIKES TO SEE.

THE FIGHT IN THE AIR.
The Fight at the Bottom of the Sea.
See the
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
Now showing at
**NEW ALEXANDRA**
Near Crawford Market.
EPISODES 10—11—12.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
DAILY at 6-30 p.m.
"THE TAILOR of the BOND STREET"
The Story of gripping Human interest, presenting opportunities for the portrayal of character which have been fully realised by the leading actors.

**CONSUMPTION**

SUCCESSES IN BOMBAY.

Husband writes, 2nd June, (name and address willingly given to Doctors and others).

"I am glad to inform you that my wife is almost cured. There is absolutely no fever. Appetite very good. After your treatment was commenced during the first fortnight the weight increased by 5½ lbs."

ANOTHER CURE.

C. McDonald, Tinnevelly Bridge, S. I. R., writes 12th May:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel quite fit and strong and intend joining my appointment early next month."

CONSUMPTION OF SPINE

AMAZING SUCCESS.

Mrs. M. Hunter,
"Sylverton" Mussoorie,
writes 21st May:—

"I write to thank you for your excellent treatment which has done nurse a great deal of good. She has had no pain in the back for weeks, her appetite has improved and you will be pleased to hear that instead of losing flesh as she used to do she has put on 4 lbs in four weeks."

Send full details and Doctor's opinion to

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
SAHARANPUR, U. P.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague USE

**Batliwalla's Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Rs. 1-2**

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are: BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Gm. I and II each, in Bottle of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobie Itch, etc., Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

**Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Limited.**
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY."

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# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool July 10th

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | 4 000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | | — |
| " " Imports | | Nil |
| Mid. Americans Spot | | 21.60 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel | | — |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | October | 34.74 |
| | January | 34.60 |
| | March | 34.28 |
| | October | 34.35 |
| New Orleans 10 a. m. | January | 34.08 |

#### OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool. July 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| July | 21.30 |
| Aug | 21.35 |
| Sept. | 21.16 |
| Oct. | 21.00 |
| Nov. | Not quoted. |
| Dec. | Not quoted. |
| Jan. | 20 74 |
| Feb. | Not quoted. |
| Mar. | 20.60 |
| April | Not quoted. |
| May | 20.42 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

#### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 10th.

New Contracts:

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July. | 21.30 |
| Aug. | 21.25 |
| Sept. | 21 13 |
| Oct. | 21 05 |
| Nov. | 20 96 |
| Dec. | 20.87 |
| Jan. | 20 75 |
| Feb. | 20.65 |
| Mar. | 20.52 |
| April | 20.42 |
| May | 20.30 |

#### EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 10th

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| August | 29.25 |

#### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 10th:

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 14.20 |
| " " Fully Good | 14.70 |
| " " Fine | 14.95 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 16.30 |
| " " " Fully Good | 16.80 |
| " " " Fine | 17.05 |
| " Broach Good | 17.30 |
| " " Fully Good | 17.55 |
| " " Fine | 17.80 |

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 10th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | 88,700,000 | Inc. | 1,190,000 |
| Public Deposits | 24,800,000 | Inc. | 200,000 |
| Other do. | 205,200,000 | Inc. | 38 300 000 |
| Govt. Securities | 236,900,000 | Inc. | 138 200 000 |
| Other do. | 83,300,000 | Dec | 280,000 |
| Notes and Gold | 27,500 000 | Inc. | 400 000 |

The BANK RESERVE is 12% of the Liabilities.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 8th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | ... |
| " Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| " " to Continent | Nil |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal | 22½ |
| Demand Bills | 4.47.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 107 |

New York, July 9th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 28,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 30,000 |
| " " to Continent | Nil. |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 34.22 |
| " " Jan. | 33.96 |
| " " March | 33.74 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 35.50 |
| " " Orleans | 33 12 |
| Future at New Orleans Oct. | 33.78 |
| " " Jan. | 33.48 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) | 23½ |
| Demand Bills | 4.48 00 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 106 |

New York, July 11th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York Aug. | 35.20 |
| " " " Oct. | 34.66 |

New York, July 12th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York Aug. | 35.50 |
| " " Oct. | 35.18 |

#### MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 9th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Santos 3 M | 61 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 53 3/16 |
| " 2 months hence | 53 7/16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet. | |
| Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 3 1/8 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 3 7/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 1/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 1/4 |
| " 7 day market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 52½ |
| Bapee Paper 3 % Nominal | 57½ |
| Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan | 85½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 56 |
| Rx. On London at Paris Francs | 30 30 |

London, July 10th

| | |
|---|---|
| Santos 3 M | 61 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 53 1/8 |
| " 2 months hence | 53 3/8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank 3 m/st. | 3 1/8 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 3 7/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 1/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 1/2 |
| " 7 days market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½% | 52½ |
| Bapee Paper 3½ % | 57½ |
| Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loans | 85½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 56 |
| Rx. On London at Paris Francs | 30.76 |

#### WAR LOANS.

London, July 9th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5½ % 1925—1928 | £ 87½ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £89½ |
| 5 % New | £93 13/16 |

London, July 10th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5½ % 1925—1928 | £87½ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £89½ |
| 5 % New | £93 13/16 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 9th:

WHEAT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—63½ Rs. Quoted | | 80 |
| Australian Quoted | | 80 |

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Feroszepore usual Sold July-Aug.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sellers | 910 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship July-Aug Value | 1000 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted | 910 |

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value | 1600 |
| Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Value | 1650 |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Paid | 1600 |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers | 600 |
| Surat Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Sellers | 930 |

Tone.—Very firm.

METALS

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £100 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £97½ |
| Copper Braziers | £130 |
| Yellow Metals | 12 |
| Hard Spelter | 40 |

JAVA SUGAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta | Nominal. |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers | 48 |

Tone.—Very firm.

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers | 2/5 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe for July | 1/9½ |

London, July 10th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Quoted | 80 |
| Carlotta Russo—63½ lbs. Quoted | 80 |

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszepore usual bold July-Aug.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sellers | 960 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value | 1000 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. quoted | 910 |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value | 1600 |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept Paid | 1600 |
| Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Paid | 1650 |
| Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Sept. Paid | 575 |
| Surat Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers | 930 |

METALS

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £100 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £95½ |
| Copper Braziers | £130 |
| Yellow Metal | 12½ |
| Hard Spelter | 40 |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta | Nominal |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Buyers | 48 |

Tone:—Very firm.

RUBBER

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers | 2.5 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe for July | 1/10 |

Tone—Steady.

#### BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 9th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | 115/0 |
| " " Mutton " | 107 |
| General Tone of Tallow Auction. | Strong. |

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

## COTTON.

Bombay, July 14.

Owing to the rise in the New York market up to the close on Wednesday last, the Marwadi bazaar opened firmer at Rs. 596 for Fully Good Broach July-August and advanced to Rs. 602. After touching Rs. 600½ there was a further advance to Rs. 608 on advices of the New York opening of Thursday showing 50 points higher. The rate then declined to Rs. 605 but later on improved to Rs. 609 At about 3 p.m. Reuter's closing cables of New York of Friday and Saturday came to hand, the latter giving October futures as 35.18, or 96 points higher than Wednesday's close. This had however, no effect in the bazaar, as at 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 609½. The close was slightly steadier at Rs. 611. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 613, advanced to Rs. 617, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

The ready market has been firmer with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills at better prices.

### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | July-Aug. | 608 |
| Fully Good Bengal | July | 458 |
| Fully Good Bengal | September | 470 |
| Fine Oomras | July | 548 |
| Fine Oomras | September | 555 |
| Good Southerns | July-Aug. | 548/50 |
| Good Southerns | Sept.-Oct. | 564 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 14TH JULY 1919.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M.G. Broach | July-Aug. | 611 |
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | July | 456 |
| Fine M.G. Oomras | July | 536 |
| Good M.G. Southerns | July-Aug. | 544 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

| Descriptions: | Super fine. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal | 480 | 468 | 455 | 440 | Ready. |
| M.G. Sind Punjab | 475 | 463 | 450 | 435 | " |
| M.G. Oomras No. 2 | 551 | 536 | 518 | ... | " |
| Central Provinces | 566 | 551 | 533 | ... | " |
| M.G. Broach | 609 | 602 | 595 | 585 | " |
| M.G. Southerns | ... | ... | 560 | 555 | 530 |
| Sawginned Dharwar | ... | 602 | 595 | 585 | " |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th July 1919:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,224 Bales. |
| Wheat | 10,421 Owts. |
| Linseed | 15,887 " |
| Rape etc. | 1,795 " |
| Gingellyseed | 793 " |
| Poppyseed | 1008 " |
| Groundnuts | 905 " |
| Castorseed | 245 " |
| Rice | 52,677 " |
| Myrabollams | 151 " |
| Cottonseed | 29 826 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | Nil |
| Jowar | 150 " |
| Maize | Nil |
| Barley | 966 " |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 14.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-14-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 270.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 130.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 124.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136/8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed as it was the last day of the July Settlement.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 12th July, 1919

LIABILITIES.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | | 1,10,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 146,30 652 | |
| " Deposits at Branches | 92,73,203 | |
| | | 2,41,03,855 |
| Other Deposits | | 22 32,47,193 |
| Post Bills | | 13,324 |
| Sundries | | 23,82,363 |
| | Rs | 27 07,46,649 |

ASSETS

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 3,64,73,823 |
| Other authorised Securities | 18,71,846 |
| Credits, on Government and other authorised securities | 3,05 48,823 |
| Loans, on Government and other authorised securities | 5,47,10,346 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 3,26,37,016 |
| Dead Stock | 15,42 041 |
| Stamps | 12,459 |
| Bullion | — |
| Balances with other Banks | 5,63,157 |
| Sundries | 10,94,893 |
| Cash | 11,12,71,746 |
| Rs | 27,07,46,649 |

## INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 14th.

| | | Total up-to-date. |
|---|---|---|
| Loan | Rs 570- 0 | Rs 32,490- 0 |
| Cash Certificates | " 2,828-12 | " 1,72,739-12 |
| Total | 3,398-12 | " 2,05,229-12 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the report of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay for the half year ended 30th June 1919, which will be submitted before the 52nd ordinary general meeting of the Bank to be held, on 7th August 1919:—

The Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilites and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. The Auditors' report is also annexed.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 16,13,292-3-1; to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, Rs. 3,20,606-2-2; making together Rs. 19,33,898-5-3; which they have decided to apply as under:—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 7,50,000-0-0; Bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 2,00,000-0-0; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,00,000-0-0; Transferred to Pension Fund, Rs. 50,000-0-0; Carried forward, Rs. 4,33,898-5-3; Rs. 19,33,898-5-3.

There was a steady trade demand for money at seven per cent. from the beginning of the year until the end of March when the rate was reduced to six per cent. A further reduction to five per cent. took place in June when the supply of money was in excess of trade requirements. The resources of the Bank were fully employed at remunerative rates during the whole period under review as the Bank was able to invest its surplus funds in May and June in Treasury Bills. The average of the Bank's official rate during the half-year was 6.28 per cent.

A Branch of the Bank was opened at Quetta on 12th March 1919.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Sir Thomas Birkett, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

## TODDY LICENSE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the question put by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th instant, re: toddy tax and Government reply thereto, I beg to state that several petitions have been submitted to the Authorities of the Thana District, complaining of the doubling of the price and the shortage of supply. If Major Fernandes had made inquiries and studied the question carefully he would have been able to give appropriate and pointed answer to the reply from Government. Better luck next time.

Toddy is, as has been pointed out so often, at once food and drink, and humbly submit that Government by reducing its supply and increasing the price have inflicted hardships on the people concerned. If they were to revert to the former rate and issue more licenses, they would confer a boon on the poor consumers. As the time of issuing yearly licenses is near at hand, I submit the matter for the sympathetic consideration.—Yours, etc.

July 10. C. FONSECA.

113, Esplanade Road, Bombay, July 10.

## OPENING OF WYLLIE MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANSWARA, July 11.

The Birthday of His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Prithi Singhji Sahib Bahadur was celebrated here on the 4th July 1919.

The opening ceremony of the Wyllie Memorial Bridge was performed by His Highness the same day.

This bridge has been constructed on a Nala running below the town in memory of late Sir Curzon Wyllie, at a cost of over Rs. 20,000 a portion of which amount was subscribed in 1909 by public and the remaining sum was borne by the Municipality of Banswara, and is a great boon to public in rainy season. The ceremony ended with a short speech by the Diwan giging particulars of the Memorial.

The O. S. K. steamer Mitsuki Maru left Hongkong on the 11th instant direct for Bombay and is due here on the 3rd August.

S. S. Hollinside:—The Bird Coy's. steamer Hollinside, 2,337 tons, Captain G. H. Brown, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Komagata Maru:—The James, Mackintosh Coy's. steamer Komagata Maru, 1,789 tons, Captain R. I. to, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Piraeus (Greece) with same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,789 tons, Captain N. McNeil, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with same bottom Cargo and passenger's.

S. S. Heim:—The F. steamer Heim, 757 tons, will sail to-day from Bo Aden, with a general ca

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

July 14.

S. S. Sikh Crebbin Rangoon July 1.
S. S. Koweit, Hutchings, Berbera, July 6.
S. S. Orissa, Atkins, Wellington, May 10.
S. S. Kosoku Maru, Nayahiro, Yokohama, July 2.
S. S. Obra, Williamns Rangoon, June 30.

## DEPARTURES.

July 14.

S. S. Burjora, Moxon, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.
S. S. Hollinside, Rown, Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their portclewances yesterday.

S. S. Komagata Maru, Ito, Piraens.
S. S. City of Poona, McNeil, London.
S. S. Heim, Erikson, Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

S. S. Koweit, for Jeddah.
S. S. Obra, for Rangoon.
S. S. Zayani, for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Sikh:—The T. M. Coy's. steamer Sikh, 3,288 tons, Captain H. J. Arebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, beans and pig lead, which port she had left on 1st instant.

S. S. Koweit:—The Mogal Line steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain E. Hutchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera with a general cargo 32 passengers which port she had left on 6th instant.

S. S. Orissa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain C. E. Atkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Wellington, via Plymouth, Ney Zealand and Australian ports with a general cargo which port she had left on 10th May.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Obra, 3521 tons, Captain B. N. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo which port she had left on 30th ultimo.

S. S. Kosoku Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kosoku Maru, 2,004 tons, Captain H. Nagahiro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 2nd ultimo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Linga 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 14th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Irismere | Hull | 17-7-19 | W & A G & Co |
| F Bushu Maru | Genoa | 20-7-19 | ..O S Kaisha |
| G Lhasa | N F | N F | M Co |
| H Kura | Abadam | N F | S Wallace & Co |
| K Ula | N F | W & | M & Co |
| K Etma | Busra | 28-7-19 | ..M M & Co |
| M Unite Castle | & F | | & A G & Co |
| N Aymerie | New York | 25-2-19 | W & A G & Co |
| O Rein | Aden | 15-7-19 | ..F F O & Co |
| P Utopia | Busra | & F | ..H S Shastry |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | N F | N F | ..K N & Co |
| Netravati | Karachi | N F | ..K N . Co |
| Sharee | & | N F | & N & Co |
| Sabarmati | N F | N F | ..K N & Co |

MERWEATHER DRY DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ikola | N F | & F | ..M M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Koranna | New York | 18-7-19 | ..W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Koweit | Jeddah | 20-7-19 | ..T M & Co |
| 4 Boats of Jeseric | | | ..W & A Graham & Co |
| 5 Bolax | Suez | 17-7 19 | ..M & Co |
| 6 Palitana | P Gulf | 19 7-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 7 Sikh | & F | N F | ..T M & Co |
| 9 Dumra | P Gulf | 17-7-19 | ..M & & Co |
| 12 Kingmere | Hull | 17-7-19 | ..W & A Graham & Co |
| 16 Kasara | N F | N F | ..M & & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Egra | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| 2 Bankula | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| 3 Malwa | N F | N F | ..R I M |
| 8 Northbrook | N F | 16-7-19 | ..R I M |
| 5 Lunara | Java | 15-7-19 | ..M & Co |
| 6 Wasturm | Liverpool | 26-7-19 | W & A G & Co |
| 7 Kashgar | London | 16-7-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 8 City of Poona | London | 15-7-19 | M & Co |
| 9 Hongmoh | Singapore | 16-7-19 | ..D M I M |
| 10 Sirai Shoongamoff | N F | N F | & R I M |
| 11 Rance | Barrein | 17-7-19 | ..T M & Co |
| 12 Teesta | London | 26-7-19 | & M & Co |
| 13 Hermella | Hongkong | 27-7-19 | ..R I M |
| 14 Pentakota | Busren | 15-7-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 14 War Isis. Outside | London | 15-7-19 | ..D M I M |
| 11 Bandra | Busra | 17-7-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 15 Jehangir Jetty end | Yokahama | 15-7-19 | ..R I M |
| Muttra | Busra | 16-7-19 | ..M M & Co |
| Umta | Rangoon | 20-7-19 | ..M M & Co |

HUGGES DRY DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inas | & F | & F | & Co |

## EXPORTS.

July 14.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, D. B. Khan and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Shivnarayan Baldevdas; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 163 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Lalji Lajan and Co.; 4 bales cotton fly, P. J. Tadiwala; 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, 1,000 cwts. linseed, Latham Amercombie and Co.; 4,003 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 700 cwts. myrabolam extracts, Cownshick Bros. and Co.; 222 cwts. niger seed, 210 cwts. kardee seed, Dayal Purshotam; 999 cwts. myrabolams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 98 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles in transit to Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles:—295 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.; 196 cwts. cashewnuts, 2,200 cwts. mustard seed, 925 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 195 cwts. ginger, Ratunjee Jeevandas and Co.; 2,509 cwts. coffee, 20 cwts. ginger, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, D. B. Khan and Co.; 1,999 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Company; 1,100 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo; 2,000 cwts. poppy seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 9,300 cwts. teel seed, 1,600 cwts. mussoor, 700 cwts. groundnuts, 2,000 cwts. rape seed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Teesta for London:—50 bales hemp, J. Rustomji; 100 bales woollen and cotton cuttings, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 120 cwts. chutney, D. D. Baria; 14 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 30 cwts. gum olibanum, 7 cwts. cardamams, J. Naravan; 627 cwts. cardammams, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy 308 cwts. cardamams, Esmail Mohamed and Sons; 51 cwts. milk powder, The Indian Dairy Supply Co.; 22 cwts. methee seed, 16 cwts. poppy seed, 31 cwts. ajwan seed, 7 cwts. black pepper, 30 cwts. furmeric, 91. cwts. ginger, J. Naravan.

S. S. Teesta for Middesbro:—750 tons. manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Avamerie for New York:—2,000 cwts. myrabolams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. Korana for New York:—38 bales goat skins, E. N Btein: 1,002 cwts. gum kadava, Nersee Mooljee and Co.; 400 cwts. gum kadava, Shamjee Chansee and Co.; 5 cwts. gum tragakanth 80 cwts. gum olibanum, 100 cwts. zedowry roots, 100 cwts. Colombo roots 80 cwts. cocolno indicus, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 198 cwts. poppy seed, Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.

S. S. Korana for Philadelphia:—40 bales goat skins, 501 cases goat skins E. N Steen 2,000 cwts. myrabolams Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S. S Bushu Maru for Venice via Genoa:—518 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Jehangir for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Geserie from New York, Agents W. & A. Graham & Co.—12 sheets 82 bundles black sheet iron, 7 keys malactute green crystol, 107 box. 14 pkgs. 7 cases clocks, 26 cases pharmaceuticals, products, 75 cases varnish, 13 brls. batteries, 9 cases iron wood screws, 2 brls. anilisce dye staff, 5 bls. 13 keys. 6 cases dye stuff, 44 cases 9 pks. medicines 2 bels nagrasine, 12 cases shoe blacking, 30 cases oil lamp and parts, 11 cases rubber goods, 26 cases soap, 14 cases blotting paper, 2 cases stationery, 2 cases hogiery, 4 cases vaccum bottles, 109 cases cigaretres 51 cases listerine 25 keys hyposulphite soda, 2 bels linseed oil, 11 cases lamps, 8 cases confectionary, 7 cases vegetable seed, 66 pieces galod, pipes, 3 cases cotton, 2 boxes elect goods, 40 keys 149 bels aniline dye 4 cases 116 bales dyes. 11 cases agricultural implements, 12 sheets black iron, 7 cases rubber and canvas foot wear, 70 cases cocoa, 30 cases chocolate, 5 cases lemonsrope, 3 cases quinine pills 5,764 bels 8,394 cases lub oil, 6 kegs grain emery, 20 cases glycerine, 77 cases drugs, 3 boxes garden seed 150 cases 3,10 kegs nails, 2 cases glass bottles 9 boxes 78 bars steel, 2 cases screw plates and taps, 62 cases toilet articles, 10 bales domestics, 4 boxes 39 crts. stock & dyes 54 cases locks 47 cases wrapping paper, 125 bags bolts and nuts, 16 cases printing fibre, 143 bales 131 cases printing paper, 33 cases 17 boxes paper, 814 bdls steel bars, 113 cases shoes, 50 cases salmon, 100 cases sardins, 5 cases jam. 10 cases apricots, 10 cases peaches, 2 cases grapes, 10 cases plums, 10 cases apple, 10 cases cherries, 10 cases green peas, 20 cases sauce, 31 cases cotton hosiery, 52 cases unfurnished writing paper, 26 cases canvas foot wear, 78 cases woolen piece goods, 4 cases bichromate of soda, 1161 bdls steel hoops, 11284 boxes tin plates, 9 cases brass motor car lamps generators and parts, 41 cases oat meal, 50 cases barley, 20 cases vinegar, 10 cases cornflour, 150 bdls old newspaper, 7 boxes dyes, 55 cases vaseline petroleum jelly, 600 bdls black steel sheets, 2856 cases tin lanterns, 12 cases vaseline, 35 cases brass lanterns, 6 cases glass lantern globes, 5 cases lantern burners.


Nearly half the Capital already subscribed.

THE

**Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Limited,**

**AJMER.**

*Registered under Sanction of the Governor-General of India.*

**CAPITAL Rs. 100,000**

With power to increase.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable by small instalments of Rs. 2-8 on application; Rs. 2-8 on allotment; Rs. 2-8 on first call and Rs. 2-8 on second call at interval of not less than one month.

Object: Development of the Mining Industries of Ajmer-Merwara Districts.

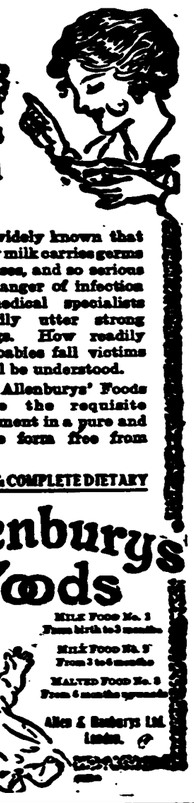
EVERY PROSPECTS OF VERY LARGE DIVIDENDS.

Managed by the experienced Managing Agent under supervision of the Board of Directors.

*Apply for prospectus and application forms to:*

**MR. SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,**

MANAGING AGENT, AJMER.



Making Sure of Baby's Health

IT is widely known that dairy milk carries germs of diseases, and so serious is the danger of infection that medical specialists repeatedly utter strong warnings. How readily young babies fall victims can well be understood.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide the requisite nourishment in a pure and portable form free from germs.

A PURE & COMPLETE DIETARY

The Allenburys Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months

MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months

MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. London.

MARK WELL

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# HIGH COURT.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

### OVER A LAKH MISAPPROPRIATED.

Emperor v. Lalchandi Hazarimal Accused.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a common Jury.)

The accused in this case a Punjabi Hindu aged 26, was charged with the offence of committing criminal breach of trust as a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., by misappropriating a sum of Rs. 1,10,070-11-4, the proceeds of these parcels of pearls sold by the London Agent of the firm.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Banajurji, Advocate-General with Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Mr. Chhotubhai of Messrs. Madhovji, Ramdas and Chhotubhai and Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Haji defended the accused.

Briefly stated the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these:—

The firm of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., is doing business in Ahmedabad as exporters and importers. The partners of the firm are Mr. Bakubhai Manouchhai and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai. Prior to 1915, the accused was employed by Mr. Ambalal as secretary at Ahmedabad. In 1915 when Bakubhai joined the firm as a partner with Ambalal, the accused was employed by the firm at Bombay; but he continued to work in Ahmedabad till 1917. Since the month of August, of 1917, the accused was employed at Bombay as secretary, manager and general supervisor of the firm in Bombay. Among others, one of the firm's business was to send parcels of pearls to Europe and sell them there through its agents. Some of the pearl merchants in Bombay brought parcels of pearls to the firm and gave them a price for which the firm's agents had to sell them in London. These parcels were sent to the London agent who tried to sell them for the price which the constituent wanted. When the bargain was made, the agent used to cable informing them of the fact and the proceeds were despatched through the International Banking Corporation. Sometimes the parcels of some constituents would be in Paris and when they were not sold in Paris, these constituents would like to try to sell them in London. For this purpose, the constituents would go to the firm of Bakubhai Ambalal, ask them to wire to their agent in London to accept the parcels despatched from Paris and try to sell them. All these parcels were numbered, if the parcels were sent from Bombay, the firm of Bakubhai Ambalal would give them numbers and if they were dispatched from Paris to the London agent of this firm, the constituent's own number would prevail. These numbers were necessary to distinguish one parcel from the other. When correspondence was carried on, these numbers were always referred to.

STORY OF THE FIRST PARCEL.

The accused used to carry on correspondence on behalf of the firm, in Bombay with its London and Paris agents. He would write letters, he would send wires giving a limit for which the parcels were to be sold, and ask the agents to send the proceeds. He used to receive correspondence from London and Paris agents and file it. Prior to April, 1918, it seemed that two parcels numbered 996 and 604 were consigned by the firm of Premchand Kalyanchand direct to Paris. As these parcels were not disposed of at Paris by Premchand's agent (one Mr. Saroff) Premchand approached Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., asked them to have his parcels transferred to London. The agent of Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., viz., one Benjamin Warwick, was wired to receive these parcels from Shroff at Paris and Warwick tried to sell them in London and sent certain offers to Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., in August but the price which the constituent wanted was more than the offers made. On 10th August, 1918, Warwick sent a definite offer of £3,150 for Nos. 996 and 604 the two parcels of Premchand. The accused on his own account, without consulting Bakubhai or Ambalal wired to Warwick accepting the offer. He wired—"996 offer accepted, pay proceeds to International Banking Corporation." In accordance with that Warwick despatched Rs. 42,300 through the International Banking Corporation. The accused went to the International Banking Corporation in Bombay, received the proceeds and passed his receipt. Neither the telegram of offer of 10th August, sent by Warwick nor a copy of the telegram despatched by the accused accepting the offer were filed in the register of telegrams kept by the firm of Bakubhai.

STORY OF THE SECOND PARCEL.

Now in respect of another parcel numbered 604, the firm of Bakubhai received a telegram from Warwick despatched on 3rd November from London, containing an offer of Rs. 38,532-13-10. On its receipt the accused wired to Warwick on 9th November saying "604 offer accepted, pay proceeds to International Banking Corporation." These proceeds were again received by the accused on 19th November from the International Banking Corporation at Bombay and the accused passed his receipt. The copy of telegram of offer despatched by Warwick on 3rd November in respect of 604, was not found in the file of telegrams kept by the firm, but it was found in the room of the accused in the Railway Hotel where he was arrested.

ACCUSED OPENS BANK ACCOUNT.

Now there remained a third parcel numbered 180. This belonged to one Mangalchand Balubhai who had got it sent to the London Agent of Bakubhai for sale. As regards this parcel, Warwick sent an offer by wire which the accused accepted on his own account; the parcel was sold at the end of January, 1919, and moneys in respect of that parcel were received in Bombay on 19th February, 1918. The accused received the sum of Rs. 29,274 and odd from the International Banking Corporation and passed his receipt. It was in this way the accused misappropriated the firm's money, as not a rupee of the proceeds from the sale of these parcels was credited to the firm's account. As a matter of fact the accused deposited a sum of Rs. 30,000 to his own account at the National Bank of India, out of the proceeds of Rs. 42,000 and odd, received by him from the International Banking Corporations as the proceeds of parcel No. 696.

HOW THE FRAUD WAS FOUND OUT.

The important question then was how this fraud was discovered? All the three parcels were in Europe till April 1918. Since April, 1918, Premchand and Mangalchand inquired of the accused as to the sale of their respective parcels. The accused replied saying that nothing was done. In March, 1919, Premchand again inquired and he was told by the accused that there was a small difference and if he waited a little while he would get the price he wanted. This reply was given in Bakubhai's presence. Premchand then said that if his parcels were not sold within a week, he would like them to be transferred to Paris. Bakubhai thereupon asked the accused to wire to Warwick to that effect. The accused drafted a wire to be despatched to Warwick to the effect that if 696 and 604 were not sold within the limit in a week's time, they should be sent to Shroff at Paris. This telegram was drafted on 28th March, 1919, but not despatched by the accused and kept on the file. About this time one Sen was brought to Bombay to make up the accounts of the firm upto March 1919. On looking he found that the charge for the telegram to be despatched to London on 28th March, 1919, was not debited and on further inquiry he found that the drafted telegram was on the file and not despatched at all. Sen wired to Bakubhai who returned to Bombay. Then a telegram was sent to Warwick in London. He wired "cannot understand your communication—996 and 604 sold long time ago; remittance sent International Banking Corporation 15th August, 996, 14th November 604." On receiving this Bakubhai and his accountant Ramanlal proceeded to the International Banking Corporation, and made inquiries and found that Telegraphic remittances were sent and the accused had passed his receipts in respect of the moneys received. The receipt in respect of the proceeds of 996 was passed on 15th August, 1918, and in respect of proceeds of 604, on 19th November, 1918. On receipt of this information they all (including Mr. Pestonjee of the Banking Corporation) went to the room of the accused in the Prince of Wales Hotel and asked him why these moneys were not received and entered into the firm's account books. The accused said that the moneys must be somewhere. He then said that he would like to see the firm's pass books. Accompanied by Hormasji he started to go to the firm's office in Apollo Street, but on the way near the Cathedral in Churchgate Street, he told Hormasji that he would go to the National Bank and see his pass books. So saying he went away and since then disappeared. The Police then advertised a reward for his arrest. He was after a few days arrested at the Railway Hotel. Throughout he was known as L. Chand but the name he gave at the hotel when he went to stay there was Pampini, a resident of Sindh, arriving from Broach.

In respect of the third parcel No. 180 belonging to Mangalchand Balubhai, Bakubhai was approached by the owner in April. Bakubhai sent a wire on 16th April, 1919, to Warwick and received a reply on 27th April, stating that 180 was sold on 31st January and proceeds were remitted through the International Banking Corporation on 17th February. The accused used to receive as his salary Rs. 350 per month and Rs. 150 special allowance. He was also given a bonus from the profits.

The first witness examined on behalf of the prosecution was Bakubhai Mansukhbhai. He was being cross-examined when the Court rose for the day.

## CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

### BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Emperor.
vs.
Ahmed Husain.
Jusraj Harakhji.

(*Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a common jury.*)

In this case the first accused was charged with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in the employ of one Doda Husain, a merchant of Cutlery Bazar, in respect of three separate amounts amounting roughly to Rs. 434. The second accused was charged with abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. The full facts as alleged by the prosecution were set out in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle." The further hearing of the case was proceeded with on Friday. After evidence for the prosecution was concluded, Counsel addressed the jury.

Counsel for the first accused asked the jury first to consider the loyal and honest service of his client for a period of 19 years. He further asked the jury to consider whether the complainant who did not do business regularly and did not keep his account-books in a regular and systematic manner could charge his client with criminal breach of trust. If the account-books were not properly and systematically written, whose was the fault?

The complainant could not take advantage of his own laxity and charge the first accused because certain items could not be accounted for. Counsel then referred to the alleged confession made by the first accused on the night of the 26th March, between the hours of 9 and 1 at his master's shop. He characterised these confessions as extra judicial and read passages from books to show the inherent weakness of such confessions. Lastly Counsel asked the jury to give the benefit of doubt to his client and return a verdict of "not guilty."

"WILD INFERENCES."

Counsel for the second accused said that the prosecution was asking the jury to draw inferences against his client. Because the second accused was a cashier, therefore he must have done this. Counsel said that these were wild inferences which the prosecution was asking the jury to raise. It was asking the jury to do too much. The only charge against his client was of abetting the first accused, but was there any evidence of conspiracy between the two or any evidence which showed that any money went into the pockets of his client? There was no evidence whatsoever as regards this and in the absence of such evidence, counsel asked the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty."

"A SIMPLE CASE."

His Lordship in his summing-up observed that this was a very simple case and the only question before the jury was whether the first accused had obtained larger sums from his master's constituents and credited smaller sums in his masters account-books than what he actually received. There were witnesses from the three firms who stated that they had paid the full amounts due by them and who produced their *khai book* (Signature-book) in which the first accused had given his signature as to having received those amounts. Those were respectable witnesses and their books were true; and counsel for the first accused had not even cross-examined them.

BROAD FACTS OF CASE PROVED.

His Lordship asked the jury not to consider the confessions of the accused; because even without taking these into consideration the case was quite clear. His Lordship asked the jury to consider the whole case on the broad facts as proved and not pay attention to side issues. Regarding the second accused his Lordship asked the jury to differentiate his case from that of the first accused. The second accused was charged with abetment and his explanation was that he did it to oblige the first accused or that he did not know that the first accused had commited these frauds. Was the first believable? As regards the second, if this was done once in a way, or twice or thrice one could say that the second accused did not know of the frauds, but could it be said that he did not know when there were so many false entries? His duty, as a cashier was to inform his master as soon as he came to know what the first accused did. Did he do so? His Lordship asked the jury to give the benefit of the debt to the second accused if they thought there was a reasonable doubt.

The jury after returning brought in a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the first accused and a divided verdict (divided by 8 to 1) of "guilty" against the second accused. His Lordship agreeing with both the verict sentenced each of the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

## MURDER OF KEPT MISTRESS.

### MAHOMEDAN SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Emperor v. Nasir Husain.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

The retrial of the accused, a Mahomedan, who was charged with the offence of committing the murder of his kept mistress Fatmabai by stabbing her with a penknife on the 8th of April, 1919, and thus causing her death, commenced before his Lordship and a special jury on Saturday.

In his first trial during the present sessions, one of the jurors had returned a verdict of "not guilty" and out of the other eight, six returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a higher degree, and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a lesser degree. The jury was discharged by his Lordship, as he was not prepared to accept the verdict of the majority.

At this trial, the Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Azad instructed by Mr. P. A. Mahale defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these:—The accused had in his keeping the deceased Fatmabai since twelve years. They were living together as husband and wife on the ground floor of a chawl in Byculla. On the afternoon of the 8th of April, when the accused returned home Fatmabai, who had missed a "taviz" (charm) which she used to keep under her bed, asked him whether he had taken her "taviz." The accused said that he had not and told his wife that she charged him with its theft. After saying so he assaulted her with a red stick (lathi) and then stabbed her on the abdomen with a penknife. While being assaulted the deceased cried out in consequence of which her sister who used to live in the neighbourhood, came up and knocked at the door. The accused opened the door and after doing so dragged the deceased out of the room. The deceased being afraid that the accused would strike her again, went up on the first floor and lay down near the staircase. This was seen by her sister and a maid servant of a neighbour. The accused then went to the nearest policeman, showed him his hands which were covered with blood and told him that his wife had struck him. The policeman asked him to take him to his place. When they went there the deceased was found on the first floor. She was brought down when she told the policeman that the accused had stabbed her. Before Mr. Athavle, the deceased in her dying deposition stated that she had missed her "taviz" and asked her husband whether he had taken it. The accused thereupon told her that she charged him with its theft and then assaulted her and stabbed her. The deceased died on the 10th of April.

Evidence for the prosecution was then taken.

PROVOCATION.

The defence of the accused was that there were circumstances which would reduce the offence from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The accused was very weak after an attack of malarial fever and besides when his mistress of whom he was so very fond charged him with the theft of a trivial thing like a "taviz", he suddenly lost his temper and was gravely provoked.

The jury after retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of "guilty" of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of a higher degree.

His Lordship addressing the accused said that he would not be doing his duty, under the circumstances of the case, if he passed on the accused a sentence less than that of transportation for life.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY, 1919.

### BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

586-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Khimji Velji a firm v. Dyaraji Oswaji, Motha D & L, Part heard.

492-19—Patel & Eze, Oderam Premsukh a firm v. Sumal Mangaisen a firm, Purnanand & Co.

816-19—Mans H M & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Jesingbhai Tempchand a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

662-19—Merwanji K & Co., Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v. Oswasi Framji & Co. a firm, Man. H M & Co.

756-19—Motichand & D, Messrs Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v. Messrs Umedchand Kashiram a firm, N C Dalal.

603-19—N C Dalal, Mohlal Fragji v. Desai Purshottam Makanji a firm, Motichand and D.

732-19—Metha D & L, Sunderdas Padamsey & Co. a firm v. Narandas Morarji a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1895-18—Ard H D & Co., Messrs Mahomed Usman & Co. a firm v. Gordhandas Jamnadas a firm, Bhai K & G.

186-19—Tyabji D & Co., Messrs Venilal Vijbhukhandas & Co. a firm v. Messrs Champsey Umersey and Sons a firm, Mulla and M.

295-19—Bhimji and Co., Mathuradas Morarji v. Messrs A K Premchand and Co. a firm, Jamsetjee R & D.

520-19.—Sabnis & G, Messrs R P Khandke & Bros a firm v. Ranchhoddas Purshotam, Edgelow G W & Co.

543-19—Shroff and D, Dulabdas Amaisey a firm v. Ratilal and Co. a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

582-19—Mans H M & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Khodidas Dayabhai a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

584-19—Raghavya N & Co., Messrs M J Govindji & Co. a firm v. Messrs Vrajlal Mohanlal and Co. a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

595-19—Mans H M & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Gopaldas Ranchordas, Mulji and Tha.

637-19—Madhowji K & Ch, Jethmal Debkaran a firm v. Tehelram Girdharlal a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

654-19—Motichand & D, Jagjiwandas Anandji & Co. a firm v. Narrandas Anandlal a firm, Metha D & L.

684-19—Madh K & Ch, Shivnarayan Baldeodas a firm v. Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla & M.

757-19—Motichand & D, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla & m.

834-19—Matu J & M, Pirji Vassanji v. Messrs Popatbhai Amerchand a firm, Motichand & D.

927-19—Merwanji K & Co., Ramkishan Sagarmal a firm v. Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Ard H D & Co.

929-19—Payne & Co., Keshavlal Nagindas v. Tarachand Dewraj a firm, Malbi M R & Co.

261-19—Vachha & Co., Messrs Jaharimal Dalsukhrai a firm v. Messrs Jainarayen Gopikisson a firm, Ard H D & Co.

397-19—Daph F & D, Vallabhdas Mathuradas & Co. v. Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

486-19—Pandia & Co., Messrs M C Mody & Co a firm v. Messrs Keshavlal Chhatalal, Purnanand & Co.

In the Division Court No. 53.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

30-19 358-18—Cragie B & C., The Fort Press Co, Ld, v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr, Crawford B & Co.

36-19 944-19, Captain & V., Mulchand Raichand and anr v. Gill and Co., Crawford B & Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 58.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

1756—19—Dastur & Co., Robert Stagno Navara v. Messrs H M H Sedeshi & Sons a firm.

776-19—Patell & Eze, Sahibram Surajmal a firm v. Passubhai Shibji & anr, Moti & Dev, Part heard, 8-7-19.

228-18—Khanderao L & M, Pandurung Shamrao Land v. Khumal Motiram & anr.

543-18—Dubash & Co., Nawbji Fuvaji a firm v. Vithaldas Mukalbhai.

1988-18—Craigie B & Co., Bank of Bengal v. Motilal Tejmal a firm & anr, Dastur & Co.

252-19—Payne & Co., Phrojshaw Bomonji Patel v. Shridhar Horasmal Potdarfi, Ardeshir H D & Co.

331-19—Mehta D & L, Haridas Rowji v. Moddi Penkata Subbiah, Soonderdas & Co.

532-19—Daphtsey F & D, M Vagarshett Sons v. Ramdas Jethabhai a firm.

886-19—Patell & Eze, Messrs Sahebram Surajmal a firm v. Ramdeo Jaideo Miyaji & anr.

1122-19—Kanga & S, Kanji Jhaver v. Bai Khatizabai widow, Mulla & M.

1240-19—Tyebji D & Co., Ramkisondas Rathi a firm v. Padamraj Fulchand & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1262-19—Tyabji D & Co., Bhugwandas Parashram a firm v. Premsookhdas Arjoondas a firm.

1320-19—Dharamsi & Co., Vassonji Madhowji v. Bhaishanker Vanmali Dave, Pachha & Co.

1408-19—Pandia & Co., Messrs Ranchoddji Ramji a firm v. The Indian Culture & Developement Works Co., Ld., Little & Co.

1432-19—Patell & Eze, Padamsey Vissonji v. Pitamber Ludha.

1555-19—Motichand & D, Messrs. Madhawram Ramgopal a firm v. Messrs Mahomedally Allibhoy Karamji Sons a firm.

1570-19—Motichand & D, Messrs Ranchodbhai Manekchand v. Dhunjibhai Dayabhai & anr.

1591-19—Khambatta & Co., Kersey Roychand & Co. a firm v. A S B Bayley.

1592-19—Khanbatta & Co., Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazdar v. Mulchand Joharmal & anr.

1595-19—Merwanji K, & Co., Ramjilal Ramsarap a firm v. Fatalji Kacharmal a firm.

1603-19—N C Dalal, Jivanlal Manecklal Gandera v. Ratilal Chimanlal.

1626-19—Tyabji D & Co., Vithaldas Bhawanidas v. Govindram Vallabhram a firm.

1744-19—Mulla & M, Byramji Bomanji Morris v. Munchershaw J Contractor & anr.

1746-19—N C Dalal, She Padilal Dalsukhbhai v. Mehta Manilal Domji.

1748-19—Bhai K & G, Gocouldas Narrotamdas a firm v. Mohanlal Fakerchand a firm.

1765-19—Chitnis M & K, Messrs Fulchand Hirachand a firm v. Messrs Shankerlal Khunchand a firm.

1796-19—Edg G W & Co., Latiff Peermahomed v. Sulleman Metha & anr.

1811-19—Amin & D, Khimji Assur Veerji v. Messrs Waghji Ebji & firm.

1243-19—Matubhai J & M, Chhotalal Choonilal v. Mangaldas Maganlal Mody & ors.

1399-19—Smetham B & Co., Rahembhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Ooa & Son a firm.

1401-19—Smetham B & Co., Rahembhai Mooloobhai v. Haji Ahmed Oooma & Son a firm.

1319-18—Amin & Desai, Manibhai Hathibhai Patil v. Shivabhai Naranbhai Patel & anr, Chatnis M & B.

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BOMBAY. No. 3.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

The Pachora Jamner Ry. Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Sureet, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 17.

The Tata Mills, Ltd., Ord., Genl. Meeting, Navsarf Buildings, 3-45 p.m.

The Swadeshi Mills, Annual General Meeting, Navsarf Buildings, 4 p.m.

Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., Ord., General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

Lecture by the Revd. Father Zimmerman on "The History of Vedic Literature." Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 18.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting Rampart Row, 3-45 p.m.

Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord., Genl. Meeting, Rampart Row, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.

Public Holiday: Peace Celebrations.

### G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

| | Arr. H. | Arr. M. | Dep. H. | Dep. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 16 | 30 | 13 | 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 11 | 0 | 20 | 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 | 15 | 13 | 30 |
| Madras Mail | 8 | 45 | 21 | 10 |
| Poona Mail | 11 | 35 | 14 | 25 |
| Koppa Express | 19 | 40 | 7 | 25 |
| Delhi Express | 8 | 30 | 7 | 0 |

## Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHARAS.—July 14th at Khalakdina Terrace, Gowalia Tank Road Sorabji Hormasji father of Byramji Hormasji of Queen and Saxby and Father-in-Law of Khanbahadur Byramji Pestonji Nagpurvala and Nowroji Merwanji Mehta of the New Islam Mills Funeral this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Belgium can be accepted in authorised codes or in plain English or French.

### CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Sunday was 161 as compared to 129 on the corresponding day of last year and 79 in 1917. Cholera registered 1 attack and 2 deaths and small pox 3 attacks and 3 deaths on Sunday.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office in Hongkong, stating that the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, at the rate of £2-5-0 per share, subject to deduction of Income-Tax, payable 11th August.

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

The Cotton Contracts Board desires to bring to the notice of members the congestion on the Railway lines in the South of India. Efforts are being made to obtain freight for cotton, but in view of the heavy famine traffic and consequent congestion, no priority certificates are being issued for the present for cotton. Members are therefore warned that they trade at their own risk with these markets, and the Board cannot at present undertake to make any recommendations for priority.

## DEATH OF A HINDOO.

### KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY.

Mr. King also held an inquest on the body of Parbati Shripati, aged about 30, who was knocked down and killed by a motor lorry on the Clerk Road, alleged to have been driven by Govind Tukaram.

Sukharam Laxman, a mill-hand, said the deceased was pushing an empty labour cart on Sunday on the Clerk Road. He was on the proper side of the road about four feet from the pavement, when a lorry driven by Govind, came from behind. The horn was not blown, and the mudguard of the lorry struck the de[illegible] on the thigh and knocked him down [illegible] of the back wheels of the lorry passed over him. The lorry was then driven over to the Simplex Mills and the witness informed a policeman who went to the Mills and found the driver and the lorry there. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The lorry, it was alleged, was driven fast and was on the left side of the road. The driver drove away without stopping.

Some witnesses stated that the horn was sounded.

The jury returned a verdict of death from shock following multiple injuries resulting from one of the wheels of a motor lorry driven by the suspected man having passed over him. They also added that the man was evidently driving in a rash and negligent manner at the time.

### BABU KALINATH ROY FUND.

The Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Bombay National Union sends the following further list of subscriptions to the above fund:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 91; Messrs. Ahmed Husen and Co., Rs. 50; Prof. L. G. Khare Rs. 10; Mr. Laxman S. Wagh (Nagpur) Rs. 5; K. V. J. Rs, 5; D. H. Choksi Rs. 5; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale Rs. 5; Mr. M. R. Rande Rs. 5; A. Sympathiser Kalyan Rs. 5; N. V. Vaidya and Co. Rs 3; Mr. K. T. Dongre, Rs. 3; Mr. N. R. Mahajan Rs. 2; Mr. K. B. J. Rs. 2; Mrs. Laxmibai Gupte Rs. 2; Mr. R. S. Adurkar Rs. 2; Mr. Panachand Ramachandra Rs. 2; Dr. R. H. Bhandarkar Rs. 2; Seth Rayachand Motichand Rs. 2; Messrs. Jagmohandas Raghurathdas and Co., Rs. 2; Jamnadas Dattatraya Rs. 2; G. B. [illegible] Rs. 2; D. K. Fadke Rs. 2; B. P. Ranade, G. G. Lele, V. G. Joshi, Y. C. Ponderse Re. 1; Mr. N. D. Chhatre Re. 1; Mr. D. V. Kale Re. 1; Mr. Hari Shridhar Sathe Re. 1; Mr. N. V. Virkar Re. 1; Mr. G. K. Joshi Re. 1; Mr. D. M. Kane Re. 1; Mr. V. P. Anturkar Re. 1; Mr. A. K. Guruji Re. 1; Mr. Pendharkar Re. 1; Mr. D. S. Sardesai Re. 1; The Deccan Medical Stores Re. 1; Mr. G. K. Pawar (Optician) Re. 1; Mr. A. B. C. Re. 1; Hindi Granth Sangrihalaya Re. 1; Mr. D. Chunilal and Co. Re. 1; Mr. T. P. Gandhalekar Re. 1; Mr. D. V. Sidhaye Re. 1; Mr. P. V. Mahajan Re. 1; Mr. P. P. Agharkar Re. 1; Mr. A. V. Fadnis Re. 1; Mr. R. T. Masurkar Re. 1; Mr. P. S. Tendulkar As. 8; Mr. B. K. Gandhi As. 8; Mr. S. G. Deshpande As. 8; Mr. B. K. Sardeshmukh As. 8; Mr. S. V. Abhyankar As. 4; Total Rs. 233-11.

## A RENT COLLECTOR'S IMPUDENCE.

### CASE COMPOUNDED ON APOLOGY AND PAYMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Khairaz, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate had before him the case in which Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Indrupal Kaliti Prasad, a rent-Collector with wrongfully restraining Bhura Rada, a tenant in one of the chawls of accused's master.

Evidence showed that the complainant and his brother were living on the ground floor of a chawl at Malharwadi. On the 8th instant, at about 7 a.m., the accused who is the rent-collector in charge of that chawl, came to the complainant and asked him to vacate the room, whereupon he said that he would not do so during the present monsoon. The accused at this got very angry, threw out some of the complainant's articles and when the complainant came out of the room, he (accused) locked the door of the room. The complainant then told the accused hat he was going to complain to the landlord, whereupon the accused assaulted him on the road.

When the case was called the accused offered an unconditional apology and Rs. 40 to the complainant as compensation. The cases was thus compounded.

## SMART ARREST OF A PICK-POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Ganu Krishna, a man having two previous convictions, with the theft of seven notes of Rs 10 each from the person of one Ghasiram Dullaji, while he was going along Shaik Memon Street on the 13th instant.

It appeared that when the complainant was going along the road the accused took away a purse from his pocket but was detected by one Dawood Moosa. The accused then threw away the purse and tried to run away. But he was arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused got three months' hard labour.

## GRINDLAY AND CO. C. C. VS. NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Played on Saturday on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Grindlay and Co. C. C. by 11 runs. Morgan, bowling for the Grindlay and Co. C. C., performed the hat trick. The scores:

National Bank C. C.—Raja 0, Mehta 6, Janto 0, Naik 0, Peters 0, Motiram 0, Sullock 2, Bulsara 1, Khajotia 2, DeSouza 1, Dorabji 2, extras 5, total 29.

Grindlay and Co. C. C.—B. Mistry 6, N. Chinoy 9, Limji 5, Morgan 0, Johnston 0, Elchidana 8, Shapurji 4, Gale 3, Kelly 0, Vaz 0, Botha 0, extras 4, total 40.

## FAMINE RELIEF IN POONA.

We have received a copy of the report of the third interim report of the Poona District Famine Relief Committee from which we take the following extracts:—

The total amount of contributions received by the Committee up to the end of June is Rs. 70,264-4-3.

The following figures approximately indicate the principal items of expenditure up to the end of June:—(1) Cattle Relief, Rs. 18,082-12-3; (2) Human Relief, Rs. 13,797-6-6; (3) Advance, Rs. 35,000-0-0; (4) Establishment and other charges, Rs. 3,384-1-6.

The number of cattle camps receiving pecuniary subsidies from the Committee increased to 55 during the period under report.

The number of cattle in all the Cattle camps subsidized by the Committee has increased to 2,958. Including in this figure the number of cattle in the Poona Cattle camp the total number of cattle comes to 3,058.

Besides the Chakan Cactus Depot to which a contribution of Rs. 300 has been given in the last month, the Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 for the help of the Cactus Depot at Pandeshwar in Purandhar Taluka and organised by the Agricultural Department.

A sum of rupees two thousand (2,000) has been allotted for the help of useful and valuable agricultural cattle belonging to poor and needy cultivators in the Khed Taluka. About 7,000 lbs. of maize fodder was distributed free of charge to the cattle in the Haveli Taluka. Fodder worth Rs. 125 has been given free to the Poona Pinjarpole.

In order to supplement the depleted stock of agricultural cattle in the district especially on account of an abnormally high mortality among useful agricultural cattle the Committee undertook a modest scheme of purchasing bullocks in the neighbouring markets with a view to save the cattle. Dr. Y. N. Marathe, G.B., V.C., who has kind enough to help the Committee in the matter was deputed to purchase about 125 bullocks. 105 bullocks were actually purchased for the total price of Rs. 1,562, the cost of each animal being on an average Rs. 15. The bullocks were in more or less famished condition. They were kept for a time in the segragation camp attached to the Cattle camp at Chinchwad, and then at the outset of the monsoon they were removed to the Cattle camp at Poona. The feeding charges have up to this time come to about Rs. 2,500. Out of 105 bullocks 15 died of continued starvation, 3 by accidents and one by renderpast.

About 83 cows have been purchased for the disposal of the Committee by Mr. V. R. Mundhe of Talegaon-Dabhade to whose Cattle camp the Committee has granted a subsidy of Rs. 1,000.

Almost the whole of the stock or grass in the fodder depot at Poona has been sold and fresh requisitions for further supplies were dispatched to the Bombay Committee, but as the grass operations of that Committee were closed no fresh supplies could be received from it.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

In addition to the cheap grain shops organized by the Committee and conducted on its behalf in different places in the Poona District which have been mentioned in the last report, a new shop was opened at Kangaon a village in the Dhond Peta.

The scheme for a cheap grain shop for the middle class people was completed by the end of the month.

The Committee took up the question of securing a decent supply of bajri seed to the agriculturists of the district especially in the eastern and southern region, where it was apprehended that there would occur a serious shortage of the same. At one time it was feared that large tracts of land would remain fallow or would be sown with seed of a very bad quality. Under these circumstances it was imperatively necessary for the Committee to strain every nerve to increase the stock of the seed in the district by procuring supplementary supplies by importation from outside. The Committee learnt from inquiries that bajri seed from Nizam's dominions would be a good and suitable substitute for the indigenous seed. The Collector of Poona was requested to write to the Director of Civil Supplies, H. E. the Nizam's dominions, to liberate the quantity of about 500 tons, of bajri with a view to supply the urgent and serious needs of famine-stricken areas. The Committee takes this opportunity to thank these officers for the readiness with which they helped it to meet the situation. The seed is being sold at Poona at the rate of 8 lbs. per rupee to cultivators. But more important than the above was the action taken by the Committee in sanctioning the distribution of more than 12,000 lbs., of bajri seed gratis to really distressed and poor cultivators in the talukas of Khed Shirur, and Purandhar. As regards Shirur and Khed talukas the needs of the cultivators belonging to the Mahar and other depressed classes will receive prior attention. The total amount spent for this purpose during the month under report is Rs. 2,328-1-9.

During the month under report, clothing for distribution was sent to Peth in Khed Taluka, Shirur Taluka, Nanded in Haveli Taluka, and Poud in Peta Mulshi. The total amount spent on this head up to the end of June is Rs. 8,641-0-0. Arrangements have been made for the supply of black Kamblies (blankets) to the poor people on the Maval side.

The amount distributed as gratuituos relief to poor and infirm destitutes increased from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,552-11-9 till the end of June. A grant of Rs. seventy-five (75) per month has been voted for the help of poor students in the Maratha Free Boarding House, Poona, for a period of four months from June to September, 1919.

With the co-operation of the authorities and the merchants in the city, a scheme has been put into operation according to which all the merchants of the city, including the small retail dealers are able to obtain an allotment of Burma rice every week according to their individual need and status. This has resulted in putting a check on the rush on the cheap grain shops.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### TWASTA KASAR C. C. VS. PRESIDENCY C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, the 13th instant, on the Esplanade Maidan between Twasta Kasar Cricket Club and the Presidency Cricket Club, and resulted in a draw in favour of Twasta Kasar C. C. The scores:—

TWASTA KASAR C. C.

K B Godambe 9, B S Dandekar 75, B A Edekar 23, D S Samel 2, J B Wadekar (capt) 6, P S Hajare 0, S A Shete 3, R B Godambe 5, S B Shingri 2, B R Hajare (not out) 19, Wamanrao 10, extras 9. Total 168.

PRESIDENCY C. C.

A M Dhume 0, L B Palvankar 1, T H Joshi 3, Jog V D 45, R S Mankar 2, E R Dalvi 5, G R Dhuru 0, Dighe 0, Dabholkar (not out) 19, Patel (not out) 4, Benkar did not bat, extras 18. Total 88.

### P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A. C. C. POONA.

A cricket match was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A., Poona, on Saturday, the 12th instant, which ended in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 75 runs. The following are the scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Jadhava 27, Navale J G 0, Prof. Deodhar 31, Joshi 1, Bhide 0, Phalik 8, Kapede 29, Phadke 28, Pardeshi 9, Jagtap 7, Khadilkar 0, extras 20. Total 160.

Y. M. C. A., POONA.

Errana 5, D'Arcot 21, Mhuske 3, Dalaya 12, Amrutsingh 10, Lande 5, Kadam 0, Pardeshi 9, Pinto 4, Hamidkhan 3, Narsanna 1, extras 12. Total 85.

### FORT VIJIVA C. C. VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

FORT VIJAYA C. C.

C M Gandhi 7, V D Dalal (capt) 19, S W C M Ganolie 7, V D Dalal (capt) 19, S W Balgi 31, B D Jog 14, N D Engineer 3, K R Bhatia 6, Belsare 0, J Bhatia (not out) 0, K P Koluari 8, Dagdoo 0, M D Shah 1, extra 1. Total 96.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

Masani 3, Unwalla 1, Gandhi 0, Vesuwalla 4, Baria 13, Sukhadwalla 8, Mistry 1, Bhot 8, Master 0, Cooper 0, Kanga (capt) 1, extras 6. Total 45.

### RADIANT C. C. VS. MR. SHETE'S C C.

A cricket match was played on last Sunday between the Radiant Cricket Club and Mr. Shete's Eleven, and resulted in a win of Shete's Club by 5 wickets and 50 runs.—The score is as follows:—

RADIANT C. C.

Kasulwar 12, Dharadhar 3, Dabholker 6, Shete B R (capt) 32, Nadkarni 0, Menthal 1, Raote 0, Ganpule 4, Pathare 5, Vyas 2, Wamanji 1. Total 84.

SHETE'S ELEVEN.

Madgaonker 24, Shete M A (capt) 0, Lakhandwala 4, Dhun Mehta (not out) 76, Divadker 5, Chothia (not out) 6, and Thakur, Desai K G, Mankame, Save V V and Varde did not bat. Total 134.

### CATHOLIC GYMKHANA VS. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A cricket match was played on Saturday and ended in a win for the former by 19 runs. The scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Jamshedji 1, Morris 28, Keluskar 1, Dubash 1, Contractor 0, Bhosale 2, Mistry 0, Modi 2, Bulsara 0, Dhayrawan 19, Shah 4, extras 15. Total 73.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

C Quiterio 9, N D'Souza 36, J Farria 1, J D'Souza 4, R B D'Costa (capt) 5, C D'Souza 0, L Bunyan 20, J P Braganza 4, A Luis 8 Dom D'Souza 6, Jos Fernandes 0, extras 7. Total 92.

### E. D. SASSOON AND CO'S C. C. VS. MERCANTILE BANK C. C.

An interesting match between the above two Cricket Clubs was played on the Oval Plot No. 6, and resulted in a win for the former by 2 runs. The only player who reached the double figure was Mr. M. D. Pai who contributed 10 runs out of 36 runs. Shroff for E. D. Sassoon and Co., and K. B. Mistry for the Bank, bowled remarkably well capturing 8 wickets for 18 runs and 5 wickets for 16 runs respectively. The following are the scores:—

MERCANTILE BANK C. C.

S Talati 6, P Davar 1, K B Mistry 0, R Kirtikar 2, M Mapla 2, K Madon 5, R Cunnings 2, W Wheeler 2, A Fernandez 2, R Balwantrao 0, M Major (not out) 6, extras 6. Total 34.

E. D. S. & CO.'S C. C.

G R Dharadhar 0, B M Jadhav 4, M D Pai 10, B D Pai 6, C D Silas 2, R Isaac 0, S Moore (capt) 1, A M Chinoy 0, U J Shroff 3, M B Agashivalla (not out) 0, R S Reuben 2, extras 8. Total 36.

### NEW IMPERIAL C. C. V/S NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C.

A match was played between the above teams on Sunday on the Esplanade maidan, the former team winning by 15 runs. The scores:—

| | Runs. |
|---|---|
| The New Imperial Cricket Club | 68 |
| The new Maharashtra Cricket Club | 53 |

## CHOLERA IN BANDRA.

### ALARMING SITUATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Cholera is raging in at virulent form in Bandra, which has not at ali come as a surprise upon the inhabitants, who are quite familiar with the notoriety of Bandra as a happy home of disease and pestilence under the distinguished patronage of the Bandra, Municipality.

Apart from cases that have occurred, and are occurring, in the slum districts of Bandra, an idea of its sanitation can be had from the fact that only fifty yards one foot and three inches and half (to be exact) from the Bandra Municipal Office, in a shed, quite unfit for habitation even by dogs, but which is allowed to be inhabited and frequented by hundreds of occupants and callers, five fatal cases from cholera have occurred. This shed is contiguous to the Bandra Post Office and quite opposite to the Municipal Boys' and Girls' Schools. Not far from this shed is an undertaker's firm, where three *Mahars* used to work. All these three men, as a result of their contact with the shed died one after another within a short period, from cholera.

The shed where the five fatal cases occurred is supposed to be the nidus of the outbreak.

Mr. Dossa Jussawalla, has placed a brief in the hands of his solicitors for action against the Municipality for rash and negligent act endangering human life. The recitals in the plaint will be interesting reading, especially to those invested with civic responsibilities. Any how the case will come as an interesting test case.

Mr. Jussawalla lives in the neighbourhood of the offensive and offending shed and had warned the Municipality of its death-dealing potentialities.

One of the most wonderful anomaly of anomalies at Bandra is, that whereas such very poor people like *Mahars*, who though poor, are yet a respectable and valuable fraction of the body politic, have been forcibly required to demolish their humble huts, nestling in out-of-the-way places, in the seclusion of carts and orchards, such an eyesore as that of a big *Jhopra*, made of such combustible materials as bamboo and *jhavli*, totally innocent of clay or mortar, and quite destitute of sanitary conveniences should be allowed to exist under the very nose of the Bandra Municipal Office, and in the very arms, so to say, of other great public institutions.

To the question as to how and why such an incongruous canker should be allowed to infect the most progressive part of Bandra is given a ready answer by the man in the street to the effect that the land harbouring the nuisance belongs to a quondum member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and ex-President of the Bandra Municipality. Viewed in the light of such Municipal steerage, guided by the principle kick the poor and fear the rich, it is not at all a wonder that the public of Bandra are longing for the dawn and day to reveal that the Bandra Municipality is no more.

## SWADESHI VOW.

### MORE SIGNATORIES.

The following is a further list of signatories to the Swadeshi cow:—

Mr. Fatiba Tayabjee, Mr. Laxmidas Parshottam, Mr. Chunlal Oghadbhai Shah, Mr. Narandas Raghavjee, Mr. Dhamshey Naranjee, Mr. Mohanlal Makandas Mehta, Mr. Bhimrao Anandrao Sremant, Mr. Desai Nyakuwar Amritlal, Mr. Krishnaprasad Shivshanker Bhate, Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil, Mr. Keshavlal Mulchand, Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Mr. Vithaldas Sakleshwar, Mr. Ochhavlal Keshavlal, Mr. Dullabhbhai Chithabhai, Mr. Amritlal Raichand, Mr. Bhiranlal Kalidas Soni, Mr. Girdher. Bhaishanker, Mr. Manilal Dwarkadas, Mr. Mehta Harilal Jeshanker, Mr. Mohanlal Bhaichand, Mr. Amthalal Karunashanker, Mr. Mehta Manilal, Mr. Kalidas Madhavbhai, Mr. Chhaganlal Bhagwanjee, Mr. Gokaldas Tricamjee, Mr. Gawrishanker Cabhmiram, Mr. Girdher Dharsey Thakkar, Mr. Harilal Jetha Shanker, Mr. Amritlal Nanjee, Mr. Keshavlal Panachand, Mr. Jamnadas Harakhjee, Mr. Gandhi Khushal Girdher, Mr. Pandharinath Vithaljee, Mr. Kikanadi Anandrai, Mr. Raju Bajerao, Mr. Kalulal Lilavaya, Mr. Desai Chhotubhai Bhimbhai, Mr. Odhavjee Lakhmidass Thakkar, Mr. Shantaram Narayen Dhabolkar, Mr. Vidhashanker Lalshanker, Mr. Harnarayen Girdher, Mr. Bhayat Ram Kumar, Mr. Chhaganlal Harischand Sanghavi, Mr. Shah Jevraj Dosabhai Mr. Nayardas Valjeebhai, Mr. Mistry Merubhai Narandas, Mr. Manilal Motilal Joshi, Mr. Chowvajee Rana Ghodial Sharma.

## B. I. TRUST WORLI SCHEME NO. 52.

### PROTEST FROM INHABITANTS OF WORLI

The residents of Worli village met in a general meeting on the 13th July 1919 in Shri Nilkantheshwar Temple at Worli 1st Pakhady to protest against the acquisition of Worli Lands by the Bombay Improvement Trust under scheme No. 52 Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardan Mantri occupied the chair.

The meeting unanimously passed amongst others, the following resolutions:—

"(1) That a committee of the gentlemen mentioned (with powers to add to their number) should be appointed and be authorised to engage the services of a good solicitor to take the necessary legal steps in the matter.

"(2) That for the purposes of defaying the expenses to be incurred herein all those who are not the owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye Samasthan should pay 5 per cent. on their annual Municipal net assessment and those who are the owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye Samasthan should request the Trustees of the Gopcchar and Bhoye Samashthan to sanction a reasonable sum."

The meeting was dissolved after passing a vote of thanks to the chair.

## VIRAMGAUM RIOT CASE.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

The special tribunal reassembling this morning heard two bail applications and rejected them as no special grounds were shown for grant of bail and the charges were of a serious character. Two bail applications on behalf of persons accused of various crimes in the Kaira District presented by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and Mr Krishnalal N. Desai were postponed for being transferred to the second tribunal which will try these cases and which is expected to sit from the 16th instant.

Before proceeding with the further hearing of the prosecution evidence Mr. Bunning the Public Prosecutor informed the tribunal that he desired to withdraw the case against five accused Nos. 28, 29, 30, 42 and 46. The tribunal accordingly ordered their discharge and set them free.

Next Mr. Bhikhabhai Haribhai, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viramgaum, examined deposed that on the 12th April many of the accused were brought to the hospital by their friends and relatives. Witness gave out the names of accused, Nos. 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 49 and 52. Replying to the tribunal witness said accused No. 15 was aged only between 13 and 15. accused 49 aged about 16 and accused 52 aged about 18.

Next witness Madha Bhaichand deposed that he was a sweetmeat seller and that his shop was closed on the day of the riots and in the afternoon accused 41 a neighbour and a landlord came to him with a number of rioters and begged him to give sweetmeats to the rioters as otherwise they would set fire to his house and promised to pay for them

Next witness Dola Bhaichand brother of previous witness deposed to giving sweets to the rioters at the request of accused 41 who was very much frightened at that time. Another confectioner Kheta Banji deposed to giving sweets to rioters and said accused 41 was there who looked frightened and was entreating him to supply the rioters as otherwise they will set fire to houses. Another sweet seller Fula Bapu deposed to giving food to rioters and said accused 40 and 41 carried them to the rioters.

### THE DAMAGES.

Witness Prehlad Tribhowan Police Head Constable spoke to several Panchnamas made by him and said according to the panchnamas the following damages were done. The damage done to the post office and adjoining house amounted to Rs. 10,270. The damage to Golwadi Gate was about Rs. 350. The damage to eight rooms behind the Kutcheri amounted to Rs. 6,000. The damage done to one Ganchi's house was Rs. 350; the damage done to one Vrajlal's house was Rs. 100. The damage done to the Barwadi chowki was Rs. 100 while the damage to the Barwadi Gate amounted to Rs. 1,000. Witness also spoke to other panchnamas relating to the finding of one iron bar, and a policeman's sword, which were found near a dust bin and in a hollow hole in an unoccupied house respectively. Witness also said that it was in his presence Rasul Gulab, a Mussalman boy of 12 who deposed yesterday pointed out the dehla in which he received his share of the loot and the same day the boy Rasul Gulab produced to the witness Rs. 185, the boy's share of the looting at the treasury.

Witness Dayabhai Gulabbhai a railway ticket collector deposed to the discovery of a sum of Rs. 210 in a desk kept in his house and used by accused No. 45. a railway coolie.

Witness Atmaram Nathu deposed that he was a vegetable seller and that on the day of the riots he gave to the rioters lot of mangoes and other vegetables and that he was paid for the same by accused 40 some days later. Two more vegetable sellers deposed similarly. The case is proceeding.

## CASE AGAINST LALA GOVERDHANDAS.

### PROTEST AGAINST PERSONNEL OF TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 14.

The case of Lala Goverdhandas came up for hearing before the Special Tribunal on Saturday. The Counsel for the accused filed an application to the effect, (1) as the commissioners had already been members of the Martial Law Commission and had formed expressed opinions on various issues involved in the case the accused had reasons to believe he could not have a fair and impartial trial; (2) as the petitioner's counsel the Hon. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru had wired to the Local Government for changing the personnel of the tribunal, and as the accused had not heard anything from the Local Government upto that time, he prayed that the Commissioners would be pleased to recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council or Local Government to change the personnel of the tribunal or the petitioner might be allowed sufficient time to move the Governor-General-in-Council to that effect.

The Court having refused application the accused requested the Commissioners to grant him sufficient time for consideration whether under the circumstances he should defend himself or not. The request was not granted. Lala Goverdhan Das thereupon desired his counsels to declare that the accused was not prepared to defend himself before this court. The court, however, ordered the case to proceed and prosecution witnesses gave their evidence, accused refusing to cross-examine the witnesses before this court under protest. When evidence was over, the accused was asked whether he would make any statement. The following statements were then presented by the accused:—

(1) That his application for granting made this morning has been refused by this honourable court, the case continuing to proceed notwithsanding his protest. (2) That he has not been allowed time for hearing the decision of the Lieut.-Governor regarding the change of the personnel of this court. (3) That the Hon. court has not even consented to adjourn the case for one day only so that the petitioner could decide whether he ought to defend himself before this court in case of refusal to give him time to hear the result of his petitions to the Local Government and for making a further petition to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. (4) That during the course of proceeding the petitioner has all along been drawing attention of this Hon. court to the fact that he did not cross-examine any of prosecution witnesses as a protest against the constitution and personnel of this Hon. court. (5) That under these circumstances the accused is not prepared to make any statement before this Hon. court regarding the alleged offence, though he still maintains that he is not guilty of any offence, that his arrest was illegal, and that his trial is ultra vires

The court then rose for the day and the case was adjourned till Monday.

# PASSAGE CONTROL.

## TO BE ABOLISHED FROM JULY 31ST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Controller of Passages notifies that the Government of India have decided the abolition of Passage Control from July 31st. Persons who apply for August ships will not therefore have to produce priority certificates.

All persons who hold priority certificates and wish to go as soon as possible have been or are being booked in July or early August boats and the accommodation available during August and the succeeding six months is likely to be ample for the passengers who wish to travel during those months.

### STRANGE SIMILARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Both the "Statesman" of Calcutta and the "Advocate of India" are surprised that both the Moderate and the Extremist sections of the Indian Press should express their indignation over the severe sentence passed on Lala Harkishen Lal and others. It is notorious that Anglo-Indian opinion on Indian questions are identical, but surely nobody expected that they have advanced to such an extent that their phraseology should be identical, of course, with a bit of dressing up here and there. However, here is an example, which speaks for itself:—

"Statesman", July 9.

It need hardly be said that both the "Moderate" and the "Extremist" newspapers are already up in arms against the sentence which has been imposed upon him. Nor need it be added that these oracles make not the slightest attempt to weigh their words. "That "the persons named "should have been "guilty of any of- "fence aimed at sub- "verting the Gov- "ernment is in the "highest degree im- "probable, knowing "as we do their an- "tecedents. . . . To "sentence them to "transportation for "life and forfeiture "of property for an "offence, if offence "it was, which be- "tokened not cri- "minal intent, but "lack of foresight, "is nothing short of "shocking. This is "how the "Moderate" organ of Allahabad commenting upon the sentences awarded to Harkishen Lal and his co-accused at Lahore. The writer admits that he has not seen the evidence, but he, together with his "Moderate" and "Extremist" confreres of Calcutta, is quite prepared, after the manner of Charles Lamb, to damn the judge "at a venture." The sober and impartial critic, bearing in mind the gravity of the situation disclosed by recent events in the Punjab, will prefer to await the text of the judgment.

"Advocate", July 11.

Both the Moderate and the Extremist sections of the Indian Press are indignant over the conviction of Lala Harkishen Lal and the other accused in the Lahore conspiracy case. Neither the evidence nor the judgment has been published in full as yet, and how these papers have come to the conclusion that the sentence is unjust must puzzle everybody. The line of argument adopted is typical, however, of the mental processes of the writers in the Indian press. The "Leader" of Allahabad, for example, says: "That the persons named should have been guilty of any of acts aimed at subverting the Government, is in the highest degree improbable, knowing as we do their antecedents. To sentence them to transportation for life and forfeiture of property for an offence, if offence it was, which betokened not criminal intent, but lack of foresight, is nothing short of shocking." What is really shocking, in our opinion, is that writers should be found in this country who are willing to prejudice public opinion against a judicial decision without first at least reading the text of the judgment.

Instead of engaging itself in a witch hunt for discovering pro-Germanism in respectable quarters, it is time for our evening mentor to recognise—what the public already know—that both Germany and the "Advocate" have, each in its own sphere, distinguished themselves for PIRACY!—Yours, etc.,

WIDE AWAKE.

Bombay, July 13.

## GRAIN DEALER STABBED WITH RAZOR.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Devsi Bharmal, a Bania grain dealer, aged about 20. He was lying dead in a pool of blood with a big gash on the back of the neck, and another on the left side of the neck.

The deceased Devsi lived in the room with his widowed sister Gangabai, and had a grain shop on the ground floor of the building in 5th Kamathipura Lane. Gangabai had a daughter named Meghbai aged 17, who was married to Mohansey Kahanji, also a grain dealer residing at Dadar. About a fortnight ago Meghbai came to live with her mother for five or six days, and was taken away by her husband about four days ago. On Sunday Mohan went to Devsi's shop and took him upstairs to his room, and the former asked Gangabai what the trouble was between Devsi and his wife. Devsi said he knew nothing about it, and Mohan, it was alleged, then took out a razor from his pocket and stabbed him on the neck; Gangabai snatched the razor from Mohan's hand and the latter then ran away. He had not yet been arrested. In her evidence Meghbai denied having misbehaved with the deceased, but that when Mohan had threatened to assault her she said she had, although it was not true.

After some further evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from wounds inflicted with a razor by Mohan.

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.**

PLAIN TRUTH.—We cannot publish your letter.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, 15th July, 1919.*

## AN AMAZING JUDGMENT.

Elsewhere we publish important extracts from the judgments delivered by the Martial Law Commission on the Lahore and the Amritsar Conspiracy Cases. The passages given from the Lahore judgment are significant, but they are so short in their scope that we would defer examining the judgment upon the facts of the case—as taken by the Commission to have been established in the trial. The judgment delivered in the case of Dr. Kitchlew and others is reproduced at considerable length, and we would ask our readers to go through it carefully and weigh for themselves the allegations touching conspiracy and incitement, upon which the shocking sentences have been based. What was this conspiracy at Amritsar for which fifteen persons have been tried, of whom three have been sentenced to transportation for life without forfeiture of property; four others transported for life; and another two given three years' rigorous imprisonment with three months' solitary confinement? Though the legality of the trial under Martial Law is itself open to question, we would confine ourselves to the facts of the case as established by the tribunal, and ask impartial critics if the findings are justified and consistent in themselves. As part and parcel of one rebellious whirl, the charges against the fifteen accused were disposed of in a single consolidated trial. A criminal conspiracy was said to have been formed at Amritsar, in conjunction with conspirators elsewhere, [illegible] Government and secure the abandonment of the Rowlatt Act" and that the fifteen accused were members of the aforesaid conspiracy. Disabusing ourselves of all prejudice and restricting ourselves to the accepted evidence of the judgment, we affirm that the facts adduced are expressible in terms other than these. There was strong opposition against the Rowlatt Act in every part of the country and if the purposes of a constitutional agitation are expressed in Martial Law phraseology we shall have an end to public life in India, and we may have almost every publicist engaged in firm agitation transported for life. The opposition against the Rowlatt Act began in the Council and the vehement protests against it were heard in all parts of the country. There were speeches and demonstrations outside the Council, but they were not, unless there was special evidence to the contrary, different in their purpose or their character from what passed in the Council itself. Against this fact the judgment observes:—

Mr. Hasan Imam next read out extracts from speeches made by various non-extracts members of the Imperial Legislative Council during the debate on the Rowlatt Bill and contended that nothing in the speeches alleged to have been made by his clients approached the virulence and investive with which the non-official members of the Council had condemned the proposed measures, while his Excellency the Viceroy had neither reproved, censured nor ruled out of order any of the members. He contended that the members of the Imperial Legislative Council were really on trial. Whether or not the non-official members of the Council are in any way responsible for the action of the accused is a matter that is not before us and with which we are in no way concerned. We think, however, that there is force in Mr. Herbert's contention that speeches made in a solemn assembly and addressed to gentlemen of high intellectual abilities cannot be compared with or put in the same category as speeches (even if more moderate in tone) made at meetings at which the audience consisted in the main of persons of little or no education and in which appeals were made not to minds but to passions.

There is a lot of shuffling in this argument, for if there was a conspiracy to defeat the Rowlett Act, it began in the Council and if strong speeches against it constituted sedition, the trial should have begun with those who first uttered it to the hearing, not of a few intellectuals sitting *in camera*, but of all people in the country. This levity of legal quibbling is apparent throughout the judgment. In bringing home the charge of sedition to an accused, it is necessary to set out in detail the incriminating words and give the accused the opportunity of justifying them. With one wide sweep, the Martial Law Commission established for itself the existence of a "conspiracy" with affiliated members in other provinces: we know who are meant. In assigning to speakers the crime of uttering sedition, the Commission did not for a moment care to examine particular passages in their judgment. In the case of Mr. Roy, the Commission followed precedent and took the trouble of pointing out the words they regarded as seditious. In a charge for which men were to be transported for life, the Commission ought to have stated their case in full, if they had any. But this is how they do it:—

In this judgment it is not necessary to refer in detail to the various speeches in question. Suffice it to say that we are satisfied that the speeches were calculated to bring, and were made with the intention of bringing, Government established by law in British India into hatred and contempt and that there was a criminal conspiracy (which was in existence on the 30th March, having as its object the dissemination of sedition

No. It *was* necessary to refer in detail to the various speeches in question. There was no sense of responsibility evinced in the short and easy dictum: "Suffice it to say we are satisfied, etc." Not only did they not stop to discriminate and weigh the words reported, but they did not pause to establish the "intention" of all the speakers to bring the Government established by law into hatred and contempt. With considerable aplomb they took the essentials of the crime for granted and failed to analyse the evidence so as to make it explicitly fit the charge of conspiracy and sedition. Martial Law Commissions probably care only for rough and ready justice, but in a case where men were sentenced to such terrible punishments, it was necessary for the sake of justice, to be less unconventional. The public will regard the specious reasoning of the Commission as a fresh proof of the failure of justice under the Punjab Martial Law Commission.

Besides the reports of the speeches, the Commission relied on the oral testimony of a single approver. Much of the material upon which they profess to have depended, is derived from one Hans Raj. Without critically examining his antecedents and his credit, they began by granting him a good character, though on behalf of the accused it was challenged. The judgment says:—"We have arrived at the conclusion that Hans Raj has endeavoured to tell his story as fully as he was capable of doing and has not deliberately made any false statement." But this premise of his honesty gives way time and again. According to this approver, Dr. Kitchlew urged him on the 10th April morning to take revenge—a statement which the Commission regards to be untrustworthy. And on the character of an approver who breaks down in material particulars has in a large degree revolved the fate of fifteen accused. We hold that an unprejudiced tribunal judging on the facts only, without being affected by the atmosphere in which the Commission found themselves, would not argue with such facility on grounds so flimsy as Hans Raj's deposition. We feel that the brief deductions of crime made about Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal in particular, are most unsatisfactory and form a grievous miscarriage of justice. Lastly, the Commission are indignant about the appearance of "excitement" in the agitation against the Rowlatt Act and reckon it to the guilt of the agitators. In the matter of "excitement" we hold that the Government which passed the Act, are not blameless; nor, have they affected to think that the measure worked for immediate tranquillity. The Commission themselves say that the precipitating cause of the trouble at Amritsar was the deportation of the two "idols" of the people. And is it not harsh pedantry, after this admission, to seek the cause of the "excitement" to any other single act of the agitator? The whole of this judgment is intensely distressing, both on account of its gross misconstruction of facts and obvious illegality and it cannot in the name of justice be allowed to stand.

## CONGESTION IN KARACHI.

The plight of the citizens of Karachi as regards housing accommodation appears to be as grave as that of the inhabitants of Bombay. The operation of the Rent Act has been extended to Karachi and this step has, no doubt, given some, temporary relief to the poor and middle classes as in Bombay, but in view of the temporary character of the legislation, it is essential that before the Rent Act ceases to be operative, a well-defined policy should be formulated to meet the housing requirements of the city. So far as we are aware, neither the Municipality nor the local authorities have set about the task in right earnest. The population of Karachi before the war was about one and a half lakhs, but, according to a reliable estimate the population now has increased by about fifty-thousand. The house-famine has attained a very acute stage, and it is stated that even after six months' waiting it is difficult for people to secure a house at even the present exorbitant level of rent. On the other hand, there are thousands of houses which are quite unfit for human habitation, but which the Health Department is reluctant to declare as such, in view of the distress that is sure to result if the poor and middle class population, which occupy these houses, are turned out into the street. Consequently, whenever the Controller of Rents and his staff go on their weekly rounds of inspection the request is constantly addressed to them not to declare the houses as "U.-H.-H." As for the landlords, though not so accomplished in sharp practices as some of their confreres in Bombay, they tried to circumvent the Rent Act by various devices, but the vigilance of the Controller's Department has successfully baulked their efforts. They are, however, buying new plots of land at even four times their pre-war value, with a view to build tenements and rent them at exorbitant rates, in the scramble which will set in at the expiry of the Rent Act.

Under these circumstances, unless steps are taken to house the poor and middle classes adequately, there is bound to be serious trouble in the city when the Act ceases to operate. As we have said, the Municipality is still far from realising its responsibilities in this matter. The perfunctory way it has been proceeding will be apparent from the following incident. In August last the Hyderabadi Amil Panchayat, which had in view a housing scheme on co-operative lines, applied to the Municipality for land. No satisfactory reply has been forthcoming up to now to this request, in spite of half a dozen reminders. Apart from this, the present municipal policy of leasing plots requires radical alteration. The Municipality is in the habit of leasing plots bit by bit in one or two particular localities only, instead of making available to the public plots of land wherever they are vacant. By this means they no doubt obtain high values, but the method is detrimental to the public interest, as all the available areas cannot be developed simultaneously. Landlords cannot be expected to come forward with building schemes if the Municipality persists in this policy.

Two new suburbs have come to prominence of late as prospective colonies for Karachi's citizens. The one is Cincinatus Town, which lies about three miles outside the town proper, but is within the municipal limits. Originally land had been sold here to the Goanese community for nominal values, but almost all the land has now passed into the hands of money-lenders and other speculators. No development of this suburb is practicable so long as the antiquated and arbitrary municipal regulation is not withdrawn, which prohibits the building of houses with more than one storey and requires that one-third of the plot only should be built upon. Moreover, the present tram service is wholly unsatisfactory, and the charge of two annas for each journey makes it prohibitive for all but the rich to take advantage of the service. There is another suburb, namely, Malir, which is situated 17 miles away from Karachi and which is connected with it by railway. Government have suggested to the Municipality to include the suburb within its limits. But for the present, this suburb is felt to be too distant. The only available areas for building purposes within or in the proximity of the municipal limits, are situated near the New Jail, in Mugger Pier Road and in Lyari. There is a large number of plots here awaiting development. Would the Municipal and other local authorities turn their attention to the problem without further delay? We would suggest to the Municipality to approach Government for funds to construct *kutcha* huts for the poor of the city, while the Municipality itself should undertake to build quarters for its own employees. Similarly, the Port Trust, the Railway, the Government and mercantile houses should build residential quarters for their employees. Every encouragement must be given to co-operative housing associations. As for the Rent Act, unless the housing problem is properly tackled first, the continuation of its operation will become necessary, at least in the case of tenements fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 20 and less. As the housing problem of Karachi is of equal importance with that of Bombay, it is to be trusted that the proposed new housing and building department of Government will turn its attention Karachiwards too.

## Notes of the Day.

**Japanese Competition.**

Mr. E. T. Crowe's survey, at the London Chamber of Commerce, of the position of British trade in the presence of Japanese competition, must be pronounced to be a fairly correct estimate. He does not think that Japanese competition will be seriously felt if the industrial situation in Britain soon assumes its normal aspect and profiteering is checked. We in this country have seen the full effects of this Japanese competition during the period of the war and are partly in a position to judge whether Japanese traders will be able to oust their British and other rivals from the Indian markets permanently or to any serious extent, as they did during the war. That the Japanese manufactures have made tremendous headway in the Indian market during the last few years is patent enough. The value of imports of Japanese goods rose to 52 crores in 1917-18. The imports have risen by 400 per cent. above the pre-war quinquennial average, while exports have increased by 103 per cent. In 1917-18 Japan held the premier place among countries outside the British Empire as regards imports into India and the second place as regards exports from India. But even with this enviable position among rivals Japan has not been able to make a permanent impression on this country and to convince our countrymen of the advisability of giving preference to Japanese goods. With all their cheapness, their flimsy qualities have been notorious, and Japanese manufactures, whether of glass, cotton, metal or celluloid, are purchased only out of sheer necessity, as the goods of other countries are too costly, and not because there is any other point in favour of Japanese goods. "Made in Japan" has become a byword everywhere in India as the mark of bright and brittle articles, and consequently these goods are sure to be ousted from the Indian markets when the prices of British and other rival manufactures come down to their normal level.

**The Link of Empire.**

Lord Milner's soliloquy on the future of the Dominions must surprise a lot of people who have been accustomed to think that the common defence and an undivided duty of a common foreign policy constitute the outward links of Empire. It was quite sure, said Lord Milner, that in future the Dominions would be independently represented in international affairs. The recognition of separate status in the League of Nations foreshadows the growth of individual diplomacy for the Dominions, but they intended to retain their membership in the "British League of Nations." The principle of voluntary association and common privileges, is expressed in the term "equal partnership." In strict law, it is a looser federation than that described by students of the Imperial constitution a quarter of a century ago, but there is no doubt that under practical tests, the aggregate character of the Empire can be demonstrated again. Lord Milner is not a great visionary and his outlook of Empire stops with the equal partnership of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. But the tendency of Imperial evolution is also full of promise to those nations which, though for the present are not particularly noticed by statesmen, have an important place in the Empire. From subordination to association has been the way, and there is failure only when the way is thwarted.

**"Reserved for Ladies."**

The local Tramways Company's new rule reserving two benches in front in every car for the use of ladies and children came into operation yesterday and from enquiries we were able to make, during the hours of both heavy and normal traffic, there is reason to believe that the innovation will be welcomed on all sides as a necessary and salutary provision calculated to remove a source of long-standing complaint. Indeed, those who were formerly disposed to view the idea of reservation of seats with all sorts of misgivings, were agreeably surprised to find how smoothly the change was working in practice and were wondering why such a step had not been taken earlier. The fear entertained in some quarters that a sufficient number of ladies would not be found to occupy all the reserved seats and that, in consequence, male passengers would be found sulking over their ancient prerogative of promiscuous scrambling, was found to be baseless. Yesterday, while, during the hours of heavy traffic, all the four reserved seats were almost always found occupied by female passengers, the vacancies that occurred on the reserved seats during normal traffic did not create much heart-burning among the male passengers, who were chivalrous enough to realise that a concession of the kind now given to women and children was fully deserved.

**A Likely Hitch.**

So the new arrangement may be expected to be welcomed as being pleasant to all parties concerned—to the men, the women and the Company. Only on one point is unpleasantness likely to arise. Cause for heartburning among male passengers would be occasioned if they find lady passengers—saving those who are accompanied by their relatives or friends—disinclined to occupy the seats reserved for them and persisting in occupying the unreserved seats to the prejudice of male passengers who may be in need of seats. The question would arise in such a case, whether the Company's servants can bring to bear any pressure on lady passengers who decline to occupy the seats reserved for them. An inspector of the company who was appealed to by the male passengers in one of the cars yesterday told them point blank that it was no business of his to request a lady passenger, apparently an educated one, who was seated on one of the back benches to move on to the reserved seat. The gentlemen were vehemently arguing among themselves but in the hearing of the lady in question, and asserting that she *must* be told to move to the reserved seat, that the Company must compel ladies to occupy reserved seats, that some one, preferably the conductor, must request the lady to move to the front, and so on, but no one in the end appeared prepared to bell the cat—we mean no offence to the lady in question—and since the lady was unmoved by the murmur and indirect requests made to her to vacate the seat, there was naturally enough a good deal of suppressed indignation among the male passengers who had to retreat disappointed for want of seats. Now in a case like this, when some sacrifice of the convenience of the male section of passengers has been made, we hope the ladies will recognise the corresponding obligation that rests on them to occupy the reserved seats as far as possible, that is to say when they are not accompanied by relatives. If any female passenger appears ignorant of so much propriety, the Company's servants should be instructed politely to request the former to move on to the reserved seats.

**Tilak-Birthday Celebration.**

Mr. Tilak's birthday comes off on the 23rd instant. In view of his life-long services, and especially as a recognition of his recent services, in connection with the reform propaganda in Britain, it has been arranged by the Tilak Birthday All-India Celebration Committee, which has been formed in Bombay, to distribute among the admirers of Mr. Tilak in all important cities of India pictures of Mr. Tilak, and to invite them to send greetings to Mr. Tilak on his birthday. A specially drawn picture of Mr. Tilak done in colour, with the symbolical picture of Mother Hind in the background blessing him and with Britain and India greeting in front, has been drawn by Mr. Mali, the well-known local artist and printed at Mr. Hate's lithographic studio. The picture is priced at Re. 1. Those who get the picture and send the greetings will receive a reply in facsimile autograph from Mr. Tilak.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee on Sunday.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Hon. Anne Thesiger, Mr. S. R. Hignell, Private Secretary; Lt.-Colonel E. Vernon, Military Secretary; Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Surgeon and Captain C. M. G. Gordon-Lyes, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Government House, Poona, on Sunday.

Mr. Charu Chunder Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be a judge of the Calcutta High Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir C. W. Chitty.

It is understood that Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey is to stand at the next Municipal By-Election of the E Ward in place of Mr. Umar Sobani resigned.

# RHINE TERRITORIES.

## AGREEMENT OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

## INTER-ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

The text of the agreement between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire and Germany with regard to the military occupation of the Rhine territories is now issued. It provides *inter alia* for the constitution of a civilian body entitled the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission which will be the supreme representative of the Allies within the occupied territory. The Commission will be empowered to issue the ordinances necessary to secure the maintenance of the safety and requirements of the Allied forces. The German courts shall continue to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction but anyone offending against the Allied forces may be made amenable to Allied military jurisdiction. The civil administration shall remain in hands of German authorities. The High Commission shall be empowered to declare a state of seige in any part of the whole occupied territory whenever it thinks necessary whereupon the Allied military authorities shall have the powers provided in the German Imperial Law.

## GERMANY AND PEACE TREATY.

### "SIGNED UNDER COMPULSION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

WEIMAR.—During the proceedings in the National Assembly different speakers declared amid applause that the peace was only being signed under compulsion. The day of Germa liberation would surely come.

Mueller, Foreign Minister said, "We shall always maintain our protest against the Treaty We are hastening ratification owing to the prospect of the raising of the blockade."

## GERMANY RATIFIES TREATY.

### ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

WEIMAR.—After the Peace Treaty Ratification Bill passed its first reading there was a brief interval before the passing of the second reading in which discussion was extremely animated. The German Nationals submitted reservations relating to extradition clauses and favouring the constitution of a neutral court to enquire into the responsibility for the war.

Other parties condemned the resolutions for which only twenty voted. Thereafter the Bill passed its second reading and immediately after its third reading. Ebert ratified the Treaty after which the Treaty was immediately despatched to Versailles.

## GERMAN TREATY PRESENTED IN U. S. SENATE.

### WILSON ON THE NEW WORLD ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
WASHINGTON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

In the Senate President Wilson to-day presented the German Treaty. He declared that the League of Nations had become a practical necessity indispensable to the new world order.

Describing the efforts of the conference to ensure a lasting triumph of freedom and right, the President said, old entanglements and agreements of every kind stood in the way promises made in days when might was right—these could not always be honourably disregarded. Consequently, it was difficult to graft a new order of ideas on the old. Hence some fruits of grafting might be temporarily bitter, but the majority of the conference sincerely desired to shake off the bad influences of illegitimate demoralising ambitions of international counsels and expedients from which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE

### WILSON ON AMERICA'S DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson interviewed by a newspaper correspondent said he was of opinion that the American troops should stay on the Rhine until Germany delivered all materials required under the Treaty. Furthermore the Associated Powers should resume trade as soon as possible to permit of Germany's financial rehabilitation. The United States must generously help in the reconstruction of Europe along the lines of sound basis of credit.

The League Covenant would be included in every Treaty concluded at Versailles.

# R. 34.

## 500 MILES FROM NEW YORK ON 10TH NOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10th 6-35 a.m..
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

NEW YORK.—R. 34 left Long Island at 11-57 (New York time) on Wednesday evening for East Fortune (Haddington.)

LONDON, July 10th 2-35 p.m
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

The Air Ministry announces that the position of R. 34 at nine o'clock this morning (British summer time) was 40/47 degrees North and 70/30 degrees West.

LONDON, July 10th, 4 15 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

MINEOLA.—R. 34 started hurriedly owing to an official report that a storm was approaching from the Great Lakes. Tens of thousands of people watched the airship cross New York Traffic was stopped and there was tumultuous cheering.

LONDON, July 10th 6-40 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

The Air Ministry states that R. 34 at noon (British summer time) was about five hundred miles from New York and 350 miles South-west of Sydney (Nova Scotia.)

## GRAMPIAN STRIKES ICEBERG.

### 2 KILLED: 2 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
ST. JOHNS, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

The Allan Liner Grampian with 1,100 a board struck an iceberg to-day. Her bows were stove in. Two people were killed and two injured. The Grampian has returned here for repairs.

## BRITISH POSTAL AEROPLANE IN FLAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

MARSEILLES, July 9th.—A British postal aeroplane crashed in flames at Pourrieres (Var) to-day in consequence of an explosion in the petrol tank. Four aviators were roasted alive They remaim unidentified.

## THE HIGHFLYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

Viscount Curzon suggested that the Highflyer should be relieved by a more modern ship..

Mr. Walter Long replied that the older ships would be relieved as opportunity offered and when the Admiralty thought proper.

## MAHARAJA OF KAPURTALA LUNCHES WITH THEIR MAJESTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 14.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurtala lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace to-day.

## MRS. ATHERTON'S CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 14.

It is stated that Mrs. Atherton left letters showing that she contemplated suicide. The press gives prominence to the death and recalls the divorce case of 1906.

## SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

### ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 14.

Sir Sankaran Nair arrived in Madras from Calcutta to-day by the North-East mail; there was a huge gathering present at the station to receive him. Soon after the train steamed in, the members of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, the Mahajana Sabha, the Social Reform Association and the Depressed Classes Mission who were present on platform, garlanded Sir Sankaran. After spending a few minutes in conversation with those present he drove to his residence. It is understood Sir Sankaran will proceed to England after a week.

## AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

### TRIBESMEN DRIVEN OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 14.

A press communique dated 14th July says:—

In the morning of the thirteenth our piquetting troops moving into position immediately east of Girdi encountered considerable opposition from the tribesmen. The enemy, whose estimated strength was eight hundred, made an attempt against the left flank but this was frustrated by subsidiary pequets which had been posted and the tribesmen were driven off after heavy fighting at close quarters. Our guns obtained favourable targets and the enemy are believed to have suffered severly.

# REFORMS BILL.

## SIR JAMES MESTON'S MISSION IN ENGLAND.

## COL. YATE ON PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 14.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu states that Sir James Meston was in England to advise him on various matters relating to the Reforms Bill. Sir James Meston was at the disposal of the Joint Committee but the Committee would decide whether to hear witnesses and whom it would hear. There were several gentlemen at present in England well qualified to explain the views of the local governments if the Committee desired to supplement the written statements already before it, but no representatives were being sent home for that purpose.

Col. Yate asked whether the provincial governments would be permitted to nominate their own representatives to give evidence in England.

Mr. Montagu replied that the only constitutional representative in Parliament of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Viceroy was the Secretary of State.

## REFORMS BILL JOINT COMMITTEE.

### NOT POSSIBLE TO ALTER APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think it was possible to alter the decision of the House with regard to the Joint Committee on the Reforms Bill. He could not believe for a moment that the appointments to the Committee would cause the feeling in India that the Government desired to vote down all proposals and opinions not coinciding with the opinions of Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Bonar Law again emphasised that the Committee represented all views and he could not see any objection to Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha participating in the discussions. There was no reason why Ministers should not vote. The fact that Mr. Montagu was the sole official representative of the Government of India did not prevent the views of the provincial Governors being submitted by those holding them.

Mr. Murray pointed out that the provincial Governors had no opportunity of voting.

## EMPIRE'S INTER-RELATIONSHIP.

### DESIRABILITY OF SPECIAL CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

In the House of Commons Major O'Neill asked whether a date had been fixed for the special Imperial Conference to consider the future political inter-relationship of the Empire.

Mr. Bonar Law said that many informal discussions had occurred and had been valuable. The desirability of holding a conference at the earliest opportunity was recognised by all parties but it was impossible to fix the date.

Mr. Hurd asked whether Government had considered the proposal to hold the conference at Ottawa.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it had not been suggested at any conference at which he was present, but that he would look into it.

Mr. Hurd:—"It has been suggested by those in authority."

Mr. Bonar Law:—"I am not aware of it."

## DISABLED INDIAN OFFICERS.

### MR. MONTAGU'S ASSURANCE FOR EMPLOYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. Thomson suggested that the disabled officers of the Indian Army should be appointed to Government posts in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Disabled Officers' Employment Committee at India Office would communicate with the other departments and with the Government of India but he feared that heavy demands of service in the East on the health and physique of the Europeans would stand in the way of disabled and invalided officers. He agreed that the disabled officers of the Indian Army had very strong claim on the community and he promised to do his best to find them suitable employment.

## BRITISH TROOPS FOR INDIA.

### SECOND BATTALIONDESPATCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 14.

The second battalion, West Yorkshires, sailed from Plymouth to-day for India on board the ex-German liner Huntsgreen.

## INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL.

### POSITION OF MINERS.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

The following is an official statement of the miners' position regarding Sir A Geddes' announcement:—"The miners deny that any justification has been shown for an increase of six shillings per ton. In any case they contend that the Government which had absolute control of the mines and dictated both to the owners and miners the settlement of disputes regarding the wages conditions is responsible for the result. The miners deprecate the raising of the prejudice against nationalisation and urge that if the high price of coal proves anything it is the failure of private ownership plus Government control."

## ITALIAN GOVT'S PROGRAMME.

### TO MEET POST-WAR DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
ROME, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

Signor Nitti expounding the Government programme said special taxes would be levied on luxuries and a graduated tax on war profits. The Government's financial measures were chiefly aimed at reducing the debt at home and abroad. The mercantile marine will be developed. Italy was determined to overcome all postwar difficulties and renew her wealth by consuming less and producing more.

## ALLIED WARSHIPS BOUND FOR FIUME.

### COUNCIL OF FIVE'S WARNING TO ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 12 noon, July 14.

The Havas Agency states that three Allied warships representing America, Great Britain and France are proceeding to Fiume. This action by the Council of five is regarded as a warning to Italy that she is not yet in possession of Fiume.

## LOYALTY OF SIBERIAN PEASANTRY.

### OBJECT OF SIBERIAN ARMY'S RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

Reuter learns that although the position on Koltchak's front is rather difficult, the spirit of the troops is excellent. The object of the retreat of the Siberian army was to finish mobilisation in the interior of Siberia. The majority of the population retired with the troops. The Siberian mobilisation has demonstrated the loyalty of the peasantry.

Brilliant results have been achieved in Omsk and Irkutsk regions. Fine fighting material has been procured in Yeniseisk province where Bolshevism broke out in the spring. It is regarded as probable that the Red Guards have stopped their advance at the line of the rivers Kama-Belaya-Ufa.

## RUMANIANS ON THEISS.

### ATTACKED BY HUNGARIAN BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

BUKHAREST.—Advices from Transylvania state that the Hungarian Bolshevik troops which were withdrawn from the Czecho-Slovak front have attacked the Rumanians on the Theiss. Fighting continues.

## ARMENIAN MASSACRE AT ALEPPO.

### SIX RINGLEADERS HANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

The British military authorities at Aleppo hanged six ringleaders in the recent massacre of the Armenians. The latter have been invited to present reparation claims in respect of the pillage.

## INDIAN COAST TRADE.

### GORISA LAUNCHED AT BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 14.

The five thousand ton British India steamer Gorisa was launched at Belfast to-day for the Indian coast trade.

## WANTED TRAINED NURSES FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 14.

Mr. Montagu announces that fully trained nurses aged from 27 to 35 are required immediately for temporary service with the British troops in India

# CAPITALIST PROFITEERING.

## GOVT. FAILURE TO CHECK EXPLOITATION

## LABOUR'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

A meeting of the National Executive of the Labour Party to-day passed a resolution drawing attention to Government failure to prevent the merciless exploitation of the public under system of capitalist profiteering and demanding from the Government a definite pledge either to reduce the cost of living or resign.

## PARIS STRIKE.

### CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN COAL-MINERS RESUMING WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

The Central and Southern coalminers are resuming work in consequence of the ministerial arbitration award granting an increase of wage also a minimum wage for pieceworkers.

## RESUMPTION OF WORK BY COTTON EMPLOYERS RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 14.

A joint meeting of the cotton employers and operatives was held in Manchester this afternoon and lasted six hours. On the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the terms similar to the original terms were again accepted except that the wages clause would remain in operation for nine instead of eighteen months The meeting strongly recommended resumption of work on Monday.

## BRITISH REGIMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

### PUBLICATION OF NAMES CONSIDERED UNDESIRABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr Brown who urged the publication of the names of the British regiments in Aghanistan, Mr Montagu emphasised that the Government India for military reasons considered the publication at present undesirable.

## EX-SHAH IN PERSIA?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. Rees, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the Government had no information that the ex-Shah had returned to Persia but inquiries were being made.

## CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 14.

Somerset beat Derby by ten wickets.
Northants beat Sussex by eight wickets.
Lancashire versus Essex, drawn.

## PUNJAB SENTENCES.

### SUSPENSION DEMANDED BY MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 13.

The Dewan Bahadur Govind Raghava Iyer, vice-president of the Madras Liberal League has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—"Madras Liberal League views with dismay sentences passed on Lala Harkishen Lal, Dunichand, Rambhuj Choudhury and others. League earnestly prays for amnesty and early suspension."

(Continued from Column 6.)

the District and the Commissioner of Income-Tax is the Collector of the District. From this Commissioner an appeal lies only to the Governor in Council. Consequent on the ignorance and backwardness of the people in the mofussil, many of them are not able to resort to such a course at all. Of those that do appeal, very few, my Committee understand, are successful, owing to the requirement of such an appeal being made in writing only and the inability of the applicant to be heard in person or by his legal advisor. It is owing to such a state of things that my Committee beg to urge the repeal of the 1st part of section 52 which bars the jurisdiction of Civil Courts with regard to Income-Tax matters. It is not necessary to point out here that Indian people have a firm faith in British justice and that if Income-Tax matters are brought within the jurisdiction of Civil Courts, it will give the much needed assurance to the public that questions of Income-Tax will be dealt with in a fair and equitable manner. My Committee are in entire agreement with the observation of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce made in their representation of the 26th June 1917 No. 791/78/1 of 1917 that neither an officer of Government, nor Government itself is the proper party to adjudicate upon the liability of a member of the public to pay tax to Government.

# INCOME-TAX LAWS.

## VIEWS OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The following memorandum of the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding Income-Tax Laws has been submitted to the Government of India.

Companies working in Great Britain and

2. The system in vogue at present requiring colonies to pay Income-Tax at both the places is not at all fair and is calculated to retard the intercolonial trade within the Empire, the development of which is the object of all concerned.

3. My Committee think that it should be provided that Companies or individuals should be required to pay Income-Tax only in countries where they are actually working. Sir C. Macleod has rightly stated before a meeting of the Royal Commission on Income-Tax that the double Income-Tax reacts adversely upon the Indian Exchequer and retards the development of India's natural wealth and staple industries. The statement made by Mr. Bonar Law while Chancelor of the Exchequer that "the double Income-Tax system ought not to continue an hour longer than the end of the War" was unqualified in form. There is also on record the significant admission made by Mr. Chamberlain when Secretary of State for India two years ago at the Imperial War Conference that "in his own interests the British Chancellor of the Exchequer must review the matter now." My Committee beg therefore to represent with all the force at their command that the system of double Income-Tax should be put an end to.

### CURIOUS ANOMALY.

4 The curious anomaly which has been created in connection with the Indian Excess Profits Tax Act, is an indirect result of the system of double Income-Tax. Section IV schedule I provides that any business which is liable to pay in respect of the accounting period Excess Profits duty in the United Kingdom will be exempted from the operation of that Act in India. My Committee pointed out at the time that Bill was sent to them for opinion that such an exemption was unjust and unfair and deprived India of a large portion of her legitimate revenue. The solution of all these difficulties will be reached only when it is recognised that an individual should be required to pay Tax on his income in countries where he has earned it.

5. Instances have come to the knowledge of my Committee of alien firms having agencies in India and doing a large import and export business in this country but at the same time showing practically the whole of their profits as having being earned in their own country and thus escaping payment of Indian Income-Tax. They therefore recommend that steps should be taken to ensure that alien firms do not escape with a lighter taxation than British and Indian firms trading in India.

6. In connection with the cases sent with your letter of the 19th May 1919 No. 1257 F. I am directed to give below the opinion of my Committee regarding some of them.

1. The tax in this case should be chargeable only in India.

2. The tax in this case should be made payable to the British Treasury only.

3. The present system is manifestly unfair to India and the unfairness should be removed by making the tax payable to India only in both the cases.

4. The tax should be made payable to the British Treasury only.

5-6. If these clauses refer to pensions, then the tax must be paid in the country from which the income is earned irrespective of the residence of the earner.

7. The tax on these profits must be paid to the Indian Treasury or secured by Indian Revenues by adjustment with the English Treasury, in both the instances mentioned in this case.

8. The Tax in this case must be paid to the British Treasury.

9. There is no reason why the Tax on this salary should be levied both in India and the United Kingdom. If the tax has to be paid by the earner it should be paid in the United Kingdom; but if it is to be paid by the firm it should be paid in India.

12. The Tax must be paid in this case to India only.

13. Charging Income-Tax both in India and in England on interests on securities in India in the possession of a resident in the United Kingdom will mean so much less popularity for the Indian Government Paper as every one waiting to leave India and to settle in the United Kingdom will try to dispose of his securities before he leaves India in order to save himself from the payment of double Income-Tax. It will also operate in checking the tendency of British investors to invest in Indian Government securities. Income-Tax must therefore be charged in this case only in India.

14. Income-Tax in this case should be paid only to the British Treasury.

15-16. My Committee presume that insurance annuities and similar payments are meant by "other interests or annual payment from India." If so, the tax should be made payable in the country in which it is earned.

17-18. The arguments advanced with regard to case No. 13 apply also in this case. The incomes must be charged at the same rate. People in the United Kingdom would not like to invest in Indian shares and stocks when they have to pay double Income-Tax and vice versa.

### THE TAX SHOULD BE LEVIED IN INDIA.

7. My Committee beg also to recommend that the 1st part of section 52 which runs as follows should be repealed:—"no suit shall lie in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment under this Act." Under the Indian Income-Tax Act of 1918 there is an appeal from the Collector of Income-tax to the Commissioner of Income-Tax who is always the Collector of Bombay for the time being. The decision of the Commissioner of Income-Tax is subject to revision by the local Government. This necessitates a memorial or petition to the Governor in Council which takes a long time to secure a decision. A still worse state of things prevails in the mofussil where the Collector of Income-Tax is the Deputy Collector of

(Continued in Column 5.)

# "JUST AND HONOURABLE PEACE."

## CORPORATION CONGRATULATES KING-EMPEROR.

## PAVED FOOTPATH ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, on Monday, when on the motion of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, the Corporation resolved to express their profound thankfulness and joy at the conclusion of a just and honourable peace after the great war in which Great Britain and her Allies had been engaged for the suppression of brute force and from which the Empire had emerged strong and successful, and requesting the President to approach H. E. the Governor with a request that he would convey to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor a humble expression of the Corporation's felicitations on the final achievement of a peace which once more established the victory of right over might and enabled the Empire to devote its attention to the problems of political, social and material progress.

The Corporation decided to have a paved footpath on the Queen's Road on West side, and sanctioned a suitable sum therefor.

"VICTORY OF RIGHT OVER MIGHT."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved the following proposition:—

"That the Corporation desire to express their profound thankfulness and joy at the conclusion of a just and honourable peace after the great war in which Great Britain and her Allies were engaged for the suppression of brut force and from which the Empire has emerged strong and successful. That the President be requested to approach his Excellency th Governor with a request that he will convey to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor humble expression of the Corporation's felicitations on the final achievement of a peace which once more establishes the victory of right over might and enables the Empire to devote its attention to the problems of social and material progress."

Dr. Sukhia said he was sure the proposition would be gladly accepted by all. (Applause.) He hoped that when the time came for celebrating the peace the Corporation would come forward to contribute its mite, and have a permanent memorial such as the Madras Corporation had raised. He suggested that the Corporation should have some such scheme as the Peace Housing of the Poor for the housing of the poor, and he hoped the Corporation would not grudge to pay lakhs of rupees if Government came forward with a princely donation towards the scheme.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, seconding the proposition, said he had great pleasure in doing so and endorsed what had fallen from Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar said he had great pleasure in associating himself with the proposition. He suggested the insertion of the word "political" before "social" at the end of the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia accepted this modification of his proposition, and the proposition, as modified, was carried unanimously, members standing.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, forwarding copy of a notification issued by the Board relating to the Worli Street Scheme, Scheme No. 52.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the Trust be informed that the Corporation had no objection to the Scheme.

WANTED INTRODUCTION OF RENT PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said the prices of land in Bombay had risen in some cases by 200 per cent. on account of the operations of the Improvement Trust which had been brought into existence for the benefit of the city. It was the operations of the Trust that had caused the house famine in Bombay. They had almost invariably failed to provide housing accommodation for the poor displaced by their operations and had thus created slums. Their practice of putting up land to auction had been a factor in the rise of the price of land, and this had reacted on the Trust itself, for, when it went to buy land it had to pay a high price. He suggested a beginning should be made to prepare a scheme to enable people who lived in buildings on Improvement Trust lands to acquire the rights of ownership by a Rent Purchase system which was in vogue in many parts of the world. It was being applied in many parts of the world in connection with buildings for the working classes.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment referring the subject matter of the proposition to the Roads Committee for report.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, welcoming the Scheme, said that so long as their building bye-laws were what they were, he was not in favour of handing over the proprietary rights to the people as suggested by Dr. Viegas, if they wanted to check the growth of new slums.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was of opinion that every encouragement should be given to the Improvement Trust to acquire land in Bombay and as fast as possible, for that he thought, would prove the only salvation for Bombay.

Dr. Viegas said he had not suggested that the buildings should not be built according to the bye-laws.

Dr. Dadachanji said the question was a simple one and was not one which should go to a Committee. Nothing would be gained by sending it to a Committee but valuable time would be lost.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition carried.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadanchanji the question of adding more areas to the existing limits of the city—as embodied in a report by the Commissioner to the Corporation (together with a special report by Mr. Cowan)—was referred for consideration and report to a Committee.

FOOT-PATH ON QUEENS ROAD.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the question of paving footpaths on Queen's Road. The land on the east, he stated, belonged to Government, and there "is not sufficient room to construct a paved footpath on this side as the site is obstructed by large trees. The footpath on the west of Queen's Road is more suitable for the purpose but it cannot at present be handed over by Government to the Municipality for the reasons stated. I am now asking Government to allow the Municipality to pave a strip of this land measuring about 4 feet in width between Church Gate Station and the level crossing at Chowpatty pending the final decision of the Government of India in regard to the future of the B. B. and C. Railway south of Grant Road. It will be possible to pick up the pavement slabs and utilize them elsewhere in the event of Government ultimately deciding that the footpath should be removed. To make the footpath continuous from Church Gate Station to the Chowpatty Level Crossing, it will be necessary opposite stations and projections to cover the road side drain by means of stone slabs and to lay the footpath on Queen's Road itself. The estimated cost of paving the footpath with Shahabad slabs amounts to Rs. 25,024.

Dr. D. B. Master moved approving of the suggestion, and sanctioning the expenditure, as he thought it was very essential to have a footpath on the Queen's Road for the safety of the pedestrians.

He was duly seconded.

Dr. N. H. S. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded as there was no use having a footpath on the Queen's Road.

PEDESTRIANS "SHOOK WHEN A TRAIN PASSED."

Mr. Kamdar seconded. The nuisance from the smoke and the railway was unbearable and the persons who walked on the footpaths actually shook when a train passed. He thought it was useless to have a paved footpath there.

Dr. Jehangir Curestji said a footpath was absolutely necessary as the roads were unsafe owing to so many road-hogs passing along the Queen's Road at all times of the day. It was impossible to walk on the road; and for the safety of the pedestrians it was necessary to have a footpath.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said it was waste of money to have a footpath there.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said the Corporation had decided already that they should provide as many footpaths as possible in all streets where the traffic was heavy. And nobody could deny that the traffic on the Queen's Road was so. He was very much surprised that one of the oldest members of the Corporation, Dr. Sukhia, should say that there should be no footpath on the Queen's Road. It was ridiculous that there should be no footpath there for the safety of the pedestrians.

Mr. P. Anstey thought that the present state of things was not only dangerous to the pedestrians but to the wheeled traffic also.

Dr. Viegas said it was an absolute waste of time and money to have a footpath on the Queen's Road.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit supported Dr. Master's motion. The footpaths on the Queen's Road could hardly be called as such and if they were properly kept up he had no doubt they would be used by the people.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya said it was necessary to have a footpath on the Queen's Road, and it should be provided soon.

DR. MASTER'S PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Dr. P. B. Master, in replying to the debate, said he was rather surprised at the opposition to his proposition. If the footpath were properly kept it would be used by the people.

The original proposition was then passed by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

## BON VOYAGE TO DR. M. B. VELKER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Intimate friends of Dr. M. B. Velker were "At Home" to him on Saturday last, on the eve of his departure to England as a member of the Indian Home Rule League Deputation. The meeting was held in the spacious garden of Mr. M. R. Jayaker, which was tastefully decorated. Among those present were Messrs. Lakhmidas Rawji Tairsee, Mawji Govindji Shett, S. K. Brahmandker, M. N. Talpade, Bodus, Deshpande, Drs. D. D. Sathye, Ajinkya, Vazker, K. G. Dhairyawan, S. A. Velker, R. G. Kirtiker, W. V. Dhurandhar, and others. Mr. Talpade welcomed the guests and briefly recounted the merits of Dr. Velker to work on the Deputation now in England. Mr. Mawji Shett gave his benedictions to Dr. Velker and asked him to return to India with a message of solid good. Mr. Brahmandker reminded Dr. Velker of the phrase that good Government is no substitute for Self-Government, and asked him to act according to it not only in the political field but also in domestic and social matters. Mr. Bodus having wished 'bon voyage' to Dr. Velker, Mr. K. S. Trilokeker and Dr. Savarker spoke wishing Dr. Velker success in his mission. Dr. Savarker also charged Dr. Velker with the duty of complaining to his Majesty the King-Emperor that one-fifth of the population of the world, which was the population of his Indian Empire, was kept in its present condition by the Bureaucracy of India.

Dr. M. B. Velker then rose to address the meeting amid loud cheers. He thanked his friends for their good wishes and briefly described what responsibilities now lay on the shoulders of Indian leaders, especially those who were in England. He referred to the friendly spirit of the Labour Party in England and expressed the hope that to the end of the present contest that Party would not hesitate to watch Indian interests. He concluded by saying that India must rise to that height of civilization which was its own at a time, when the people in Europe were absolutely innocent of civilization.

Light refreshments were then served, and the meeting terminated.

# AMRITSAR CONSPIRACY CASE.

## JUDGMENT UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

## APPROVER'S STORY.

The following are extracts from the judgment of the Martial Law Commission in the Amritsar conspiracy case published in the "Pioneer" of July 11:—

The allegation against these fifteen persons is that they were the leaders of the whole movement which culminated on the 10th April in acts of waging war. Briefly stated, the case for the prosecution is that a criminal conspiracy was formed in Amritsar in conjunction with conspirators elsewhere to overawe Government and to secure the abandonment of the Rowlatt Act; that this criminal conspiracy was in existence on the 30th March, 1919, and that these fifteen persons were then members of or subsequently (up to 13th April), joined it.

Mr. Hassan Imam, who addressed us on behalf of all the accused with the exception of Naraian Dass Khanna and Gurdial Singh, filed an application objecting to the jurisdiction of the court. He did not, however, address us at any length in support of this application and the impression we received was that he did not seriously press it. In any event we are unable to see any force in the objection. Mr. Hassan Imam next read out extracts from speeches made by various non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council during the debate on the Rowlatt Bill and contended that nothing in the speeches alleged to have been made by his clients approached the virulence and invective with which the non-official members of the Council had condemned the proposed measures, whil his Excellency the Viceroy had neither reproved, censured nor ruled out of order any of the members. He contended that the members of the Imperial Legislative Council were really on trial. Whether or not the non-official members of the Council are in any way responsible for the action of the accused is a matter that is not before us and with which we are in no way concerned. We think, however, that there is force in Mr. Herbert's contention that speeches made in a solemn assembly and addressed to gentlemen of high intellectual abilities cannot be compared with or put in the same category as speeches (even if more moderate in tone) made at meetings at which the audience consisted in the main of persons of little or no education and in which appeals were made not to minds but to passions.

Beyond eulogizing these speeches of the non-official members in the most eloquent terms Mr. Hassan Imam did not say very much. He scarcely discussed the law involved in the case and only dealt briefly with the individual cases against his clients. He did, however, attack the statement of Hansraj (an approver) and gave the usual warnings as to the danger of accepting the evidence of an accomplice without corroboration on material points. With regard to the statement of this witness we say at once that after giving our most careful consideration to his statement before us and one made by him as a confession before Mr. Seymour on the 23rd and 24th April (brought on to the record at the instance of Satyapal, an accused) and after bearing in mind the warnings referred to, we have arrived at the conclusion that Hansraj has endeavoured to tell his story as fully as he was capable of doing and has not deliberately made any false statement.

A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY.

In addition to the oral evidence the prosecution have placed on record a report of speeches made by various accused at various meetings held between the 31st January and the 6th April. No charge has been laid in reference to speeches made before the 30th March. They have, however, been referred to as showing that the accused, or some of them, have been systematically doing their utmost to bring Government established by law in British India into hatred and contempt and have convened meetings on any and every pretext at which, while the object of the particular meeting was by no means objectionable, advantage has been taken to sow the seed of sedition in the minds of the people.

In this judgment it is not necessary to refer in detail to the various speeches in question. Suffice it to say that we are satisfied that the speeches were calculated to bring, and were made with the intention of bringing, Government established by law in British India into hatred and contempt and that there was a criminal conspiracy (which was in existence on the 30th March) having as its object the dissemination of sedition.

For the prosecution it is alleged that the object of this criminal conspiracy was to overcome Government and bring about the abandonment of the Rowlatt Bills and if we were to accept the statement of the approver, Hansraj, on the point the matter would be clear enough, for he says that the passive resistance or Satyagraha movement was a mere cloak for active resistance and that violence was contemplated by the conspirators. It may be that this is true but as this statement does not appear in the confession made by him on the 23rd and 24th April we think it would not be safe to take it into account as against the accused persons. We therefore hold that the object of the criminal conspiracy was the dissemination of sedition.

Now, the speeches at various meetings dwelt constantly on the tyranny of Government and its harsh and repressive measures, favouring the British at the expense of Indians. Hindus and Mahomedans were called on to unite so as to present a joint front to Government particularly in respect of the Rowlatt Act. We entirely agree with Mr. Hassan Imam that Hindu and Mahomedan unity is a thing to be desired and worked for. If the object, however, is that they should unite in order to be one in their hatred and contempt for Government such an object must be admitted to be reprehensible. There can be no doubt that one of the objects of creating contempt for Government was to prepare the minds of the people for reception of the *Satyagraha* movement for contempt for a Government may induce the people to defy its mandate and the *Satyagraha* vow clearly shows that the laws passed by Government are to be disobeyed, Mr. Hassan Imam admitted that if two or more persons agreed to take this vow they became guilty of an offence under section 120 A. I. P. C.

That the result of the speeches at these various meetings was to rouse excitement in the people was admitted by Mr. Aziz Ahmad, who, in the course of his able address on behalf of Gurdial Singh, contended that the outbreak on the 10th April was due to the deportation of two of the idols of the people at a time when excitement was daily increasing. We think this view is cor and that the disturbances of the 10th April were, indeed, the result of this excitement which had been created and fed by certain members of the criminal conspiracy. A manuscript notice affixed to the clock tower on the 6th April shows that some at least of the populace had been roused to such a pitch as to call on their fellow-citizens to die and kill.

How far each of the accused can be held responsible for the disturbances is, however, another matter and we therefore proceed to take up the individual cases. Before doing so we should state that at none of the various meetings were the Rowlatt Bills or Act explained to the people present and on one occasion when a request was made that it should be translated the president, a barrister, said it was a difficult task but one which Dina Nath (accused) would perform. Dina Nath spoke after this, but did not offer any explanation or translate the measures. Indeed, throughout the trial he has maintained that he knew no English. Further at all the meetings the people were given to understand that the Rowlatt Acts were actually in force in Amritsar and throughout India.

INDIVIDUAL CASES.

The Commission then deals in detail with the accused. The following are the three principal individual judgments:—

Dr. Saifud-din Kitchlew: We find that he was undoubtedly known to Hans Raj (approver). He has been concerned in practically every meeting at Amritsar since the 31st January and was a prominent figure at Jullundur on the 1st and 2nd April. His speeches were undoubtedly seditious and calculated to bring Government into hatred and contempt. Indeed, two of his own witnesses characterize the speeches made by him at Jullunder as inflammatory. We are, however, unable to see that he actually incited the people to wage war. We think it safe not to accept Hans Raj's statement that Dr. Kitchlew told him on the morning of the 10th to take revenge. Similarly we find that no mention was made by Hans Raj in his confession of a very important meeting on the 30th March at this accused's house and we therefore feel constrained to rule out that portion of his evidence. We think it has been proved that meetings were held on the 7th and 8th April at Dr. Kitchlew's house.

There is direct corroboration of a meeting on the 8th. At the same time no agreement to wage war appears to have been arrived at, at these meetings. He was treated as a popular hero on the 9th at Ram Naumi and was clearly regarded as a leader. He was present at a meeting on the night of the 9th April at his house at which there was some discussion regarding the use of force, but Hans Raj states that Dr. Kitchlew protested by reminding Bashir of his vow. He undoubtedly was a prominent figure in the *Satyagraha* movement, the headquarters of which were at his house and he also organized both *hartals* on the 30th March and the 6th April and was instrumental in stopping a cricket match on the morning of the 6th April.

We find him guilty of being a member of a criminal conspiracy under section 124A, and 120B, I.P.C. His offence is an extremely serious one and we feel that the only sentence we can pass is that of transportation for life and we direct accordingly.

DR. SATYAPAL.

Dr. Satyapal: The case against Dr. Satyapal is very similar to that against Dr. Kitchlew. He started a platform ticket agitation, legitimate in itself, but used by him and his fellow-conspirators to further the objects of the conspiracy. The letters which he addressed to the railway authorities in this connection were extremely intemperate. Until he was restricted he was a prominent figure at most of the meetings at which his speeches were as seditious as those made by Dr. Kitchlew. He was one of the conveners of the meeting of the 30th March, but did not attend it owing to his having been restricted. He continued a member of the conspiracy, being pesent at the meetings of the leaders on the 7th and 8th April at Dr. Kitchlew's house. He has no enmity of any kind with Hans Raj and his assertion that Hans Raj's social position was so low that he did not associate with him is manifestly absurd. It is clear that he was regarded in the same light as Dr. Kitchlew as a popular hero and he shared the honours accorded to Dr. Kitchlew at Ram Naumi.

We find him guilty under section 124A, and 120B, I. P. C. and sentence him to transportation for life.

Dr. Mohammed Bashir: This accused was present at several of the meetings and was clearly a member of the criminal conspiracy. He took a prominent part in the Ram Naumi procession and addressed Dr. Kitchlew in the Gure Bazar in inflammatory terms. He was at meetings at Dr. Kitchlew's house on the 7th, 8th and 9th April. On the 10th April it was from him that Hans Raj and others took their orders. He was present at the attack on the National Bank and incited the mob to take revenge for those injured by the firing. The evidence of Kesho Ram and Dholan Dass, as well as that of Hans Raj, leave no room for doubt that he was regarded as a leader by the people from the 10th onward. He was prominent in insisting on a funeral procession proceeding to Jalhanwala Bagh on the 11th and when Kesho Ram and others summoned him he refused to go and insisted on their coming to his house where Ratto and Bagga also attended. He also organized meetings on the 13th April though he did not attend.

We regard his defence as worthless and have no doubt that he was a member of the criminal conspiracy and that he also waged war and we find him guilty under section 124A, 120B, and 121, I. P. C. We can see no justification for passing any other sentence on him than one of death. Such property as belong to him and is liable to forfeiture will be forfeited to the Crown.

## LAHORE CONSPIRACY.

### AMAZING JUDGMENT.

The judgment of Mr. Leslie Jones' Commission in the Lahore conspiracy case, says the "Pioneer" of the 12th instant, has just been published.

In this case five accused were sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property. The accused were:—Harkishen Lal, Rambhaj Dutt, Duni Chand, Mota Singh and Maulvi Allah Din. The remaining six accused were acquitted. They were Dharam Das Suri, Dr. Gokul Chand Naraing, Mathra Prasad, Habibullah, Dr. Karm Chand Hitishi and S. Mosin Shah. Of the sentenced men Mota Singh was a teacher, Maulvi Allah Din a mechanic and the rest were pleaders or barristers as also were all the acquitted men except Dr. Karm Chand Hitishi, who is described as a homeopath, and Mathra Prasad, whose occupation is not definitely given.

**Commissioners disappointed in Moderates.**

The Commissioners' comment on the inability of the Moderates to exercise any influence during the disturbances and say that there was ample evidence that the people of the city regarded them as time servers and title-hunters and disliked them accordingly while other politicians looked upon them as men who could be led but could not lead.

**"Doubtful evidence of big men."**

Criticising the evidence, the Commission states that it is their considered opinion that many witnesses of high social standing were guilty to a greater or less degree if not always of bald falsehood, at least of toning down parts of their evidence, though not always the same parts, and had been prompted to do so either by sympathy or fear.

**Condemnation of Council Speeches.**

With regard to the defence that the Lahore speeches were no stronger than some in the Imperial Council the Commission remark that some of the Council speeches though they were published and were for sale to the public, might, if repeated in a heated atmosphere, easily excite disaffection towards Government and that the influence of such speeches on the Lahore orators was strongly marked.

After weighing all the evidence the Commission is of opinion that the prosecution established that there was an active conspiracy in Lahore to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means, namely, by waging war against the King and that in furtherance of it war was waged from the 11th onwards.

**Take the Consequences**

The judgment proceeds:—

"These men knew, none better, that the state of rebellion was largely due to their own efforts and that Lahore was one of the principal centres from which disaffection and open defiance of Government were spreading through the Punjab. The mere fact that owing to the rapid assumption of military control no serious damage was done in Lahore itself is, to our mind, quite immaterial. The results of their efforts were not confined to Lahore and if in order to overawe Government into the repeal of the Act they did what lay in their power to produce further excitement and outrage they must take the consequences."

**Harkishenlal's "General attitude."**

In dealing with the individual cases the Commission expresses the opinion that Harkishen Lal, despite the statements of Mr. Shafi and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, was an active politician and one of the conveners of the meeting of the 6th April. He was in the full confidence of Rambhaj Dutt and Duni Chand and, acting in close co-operation with them, was present at both meetings in the Badshahi Mosque. His general attitude was shown by his unprovoked attack on Nawab Fateh Ali Khan.

**The Chief Spokesman.**

Rambhaj Dutt was described as the chief spokesman of the conspiracy who as early as the 4th February, made a seditious speech. On the 6th April he preached hartal and the need of undergoing suffering. On the 10th April at Lohari Gate he invited the mob to the Badshahi Mosque and on the following day he made a violent inflammatory speech and incited the people to stand firm and be shot. He was throughout one of the moving spirits in the conspiracy.

**The Chief Organiser.**

Duni Chand was considered as the chief organiser, as opposed to the chief spokesman, of the conspiracy. His influence in the city was infinitely greater than that of any of his companions. He attended the meeting at the Badshahi Mosque on the 11th April and took a leading part in the appointment of a committee to continue the hartal and in raising of subscriptions for langer khanas and was a most active member of the conspiracy.

If there was any excuse for these three, the judgment states, it could only lie in the encouragement, direct or indirect, which they received from Delhi and Bombay.

## PREVENTIVE FOR INFLUENZA.

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a para in your to-day's issue, *re* Influenza and prophylactic measures. My experience as a Nose-Throat Specialist is that addition of a little Tincture of Iodine or carbolic acid to the common salt douche therein advocated is much more effective than the nasal salt douche alone. It is better at the same time, to paint the throat with an efficient antiseptic throat-paint and gargle with Condy's fluid. This prevents the germs growing in the upper respiratory passages and also prevents complications.

As I said before, at the local meeting of the Medical Union in September last that Influenza has come to stay—I like to draw the attention of the community to the greatly enhanced toll that this fell disease is taking amongst the very young especially children under one and more years as testified by mortality returns in the daily papers. Parents should therefore, be more careful and avoid all sources of infection and seek medical aid in the very early stage and not so late as at present.—Yours, etc.

F. D. BANA.

Bombay, 14th July, 1919.

# CONCLUSION OF PEACE

## BOMBAY TO CONGRATULATE KING-EMPEROR.

## PRELIMINARY MEETING APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

A preliminary meeting was convened in the Corporation Hall to consider and adopt the programme for the public meeting to be held in Bombay at which resolution will be passed congratulating H. M. the King-Emperor on the conclusion of peace. The requisition for this meeting was signed by about eight Knights-bachelors in the city, including two baronets. The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha occupied the chair.

PERSONNEL OF PROPOSED COMMITTEE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar Kt., moved that a committee be appointed to arrange matters consisting of the following gentlemen:—Sir J. Jijibhoy; Sir D. M. Petit; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir D. E. Wacha; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. N. F. Paton; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Sir T. Birkett; Sir C. H. Setalvad; and Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji. The Hon. Secretaries were Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy and J. E. Needham.

This was only seconded.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said there were on the committee only persons holding titles, and he wanted that there should be people's representative on it also. This was a unique occasion and it was in the fitness of things that people's representative should be there also. He suggested that some more names should be added to the Committee.

Mr. N. F. Paton seconded.

Sir D. E. Wacha said he was in the hands of the meeting and they could either reject or accept the motion. They should have a small committee instead of an unwieldy one.

Sir Narayen said whether the persons proposed by him were titled or not, they were representatives of the people in some way or another. He did not know that titled persons were not organisers and that the persons proposed were more representative of the people than those proposed by him.

Mr. Dumasia said he did not mean to say that they were not good organisers, but he wanted people's representatives on the proposed committee.

Sir D. E. Wacha said it appeared to him from what Mr. Dumasia had said that he was the only organiser.

Mr. Dumasia: I am not, but the gentlemen proposed by me are.

The Chairman said it would be better if the mover accepted the additional names instead of accepting them as an amendment.

Sir Narayen was agreeable to this suggestion.

SEVEN ADDITIONAL NAMES ACCEPTED.

The additional names of Messrs. V. A. Dabholker, Percy Anstey, Dr. M. C. Javle, P. J. Marzaban, P. C. Sethna, Dr. Batliwalla and Lt.-Col. Gidney were then added to the Committee.

The time at which the meeting was to be convened was fixed at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday next.

## ADDRESS TO SARDAR SAHEB KISHENSINGH.

### MASS MEETING AT AJMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 8.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held in the Trevor Town Hall on the 6th instant to express the approbation of the people on the tactful handling of the situation by the Ajmer District authorities during the recent disturbances that took place all over India. Dewan Bahadur Pandit G. R. Khandegar presided.

The President in opening the meeting asked Mr. Pushkar Narain Mehre, to move Resolution No. I regarding the offering of congratulations to the Imperial Government for successful termination of hostilities and of peace, which having been seconded by Mr. Ram-Bilas Sarda was unanimously carried. Mr. Surajkaran Sarda was then called upon to move Resolution No. 11. In moving the resolution he spoke at length about the critical time through which they had passed from February to June, culminating in the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and its consequent disturbances. When the whole country was surging with unrest Ajmer enjoyed perfect security, and this was the speaker went on to say, mainly due to the tactful handling of the situation at the hands of the Commissioner, Colonel Patterson and the Police officials working under him, for which they all deserved the thanks of the public. The Resolution having been duly seconded by Rai Sahib Lala Bhajan Lal and Seth Gadhmal Lodha was carried with great acclamation. The meeting terminated, after an address was presented to Sardar Sahib Kishensingh.

## WELCOME RECEPTION TO MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

At a meeting of the Council of The Western India National Liberal Association held on Sunday, the 13th instant, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that a Welcome Reception be given to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikanir on his return from England in grateful acknowledgment of his services to India rendered as a delegate to Peace Conference and otherwise."

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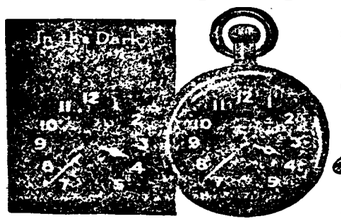


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# THE FATE OF TURKEY.

## SULTAN AND THE KALIPHATE.

The following letters on the subject of the Kaliphate appear in the "Morning Post" of London:—

Sir,—In support of Sir Theodore Morison, allow me to put the Muslim point of view. The question of the Khilafat has two aspects: (1) academical and (2) political.

As regards the first, the Muslim view is that it does not serve any purpose for non-Muslims to discuss it. The facts that all the *Sunni* population of the Muslim world, which counts 250 millions of the 300 million Muslims, have accepted for centuries the right to Khilafat of the House of Osman, and that there is no rival claimant to that right to-day, are sufficient to close the controversy. Even the Shareef of Mecca, who claims the title of the King of the Hedjaz, has forbidden officially to be addressed as Amir-ul-Mominin (Head of the Muslims), a title reserved for the Khalifas since the time of Omar the Great (the second successor of the Holy Prophet).

As regards the political aspect of the question, we must go by facts as they are, not by what they might have been. It is a fact that the Muslims of India have been for generations attached to the Ottoman Sovereign and have looked at his dominions as if they were their own. It is a fact that on occasions the British Government has favoured and even strengthened that attachment. Lord Morley himself, when he was Secretary of State for India, referred to that attachment while discussing the political position of the Muslims of India.

When war with Turkey broke out there was a great stir among all the Muslims of Egypt and India, for two reasons: (1) Because of the Muslim sacred places, and (2) because of the Khilafat. Assurances by Great Britain were given as regards both. As to the first a proclamation was issued that the Holy Places of Islam would be immune from "attack and molestation." As to the second, it was declared in the House of Lords that there would be no interference, and Mr. Asquith also said that the war was with the Committee of Union and Progress, not with the Sultan as the Khalifa. But now efforts are being made to whittle down these pledges and promises. It seems to be held that by the immunity of the Holy Places was meant that sacred buildings would not be injured or destroyed, and by respecting the Khilafat it was meant to respect its spiritual aspect only. These interpretations cannot but be wrong. Everybody knows that Muslims are not idol-worshippers. They do not worship the stones or bricks of any building. What they meant when they desired the safety of their Holy Places was that the control and custody of those Holy Places should remain as they were before, uninterfered with by any non-Muslim Power. They are anxious even now to keep them free from non-Muslim control, because those represent the sacred spirit of their Faith, of their own traditions, culture, and civilisation. The Muslims are proud of their civilisation, as they are attached to their Faith. Muslims are anxious to save their civilisation from any subordination to modern civilisation, because they have seen how, for example, wine, women of ill-fame, and gambling are introduced in Muslim countries when they pass into non-Muslim hands. The other day I heard that the German influence during the war had introduced disreputable women in the Turkish quarters of Constantinople also. Just now I learn from a letter from Syria that drink even among Muslims is becoming general. This is shocking. For reasons like these Muslims desire that their Holy Places, not only Mecca, Medina, and Palestine, but the whole of the Jezirat-ul-Arab (the Island of Arabia) as delimited by Muslim theologians since many centuries, together with Damascus, should remain free from non-Muslim control.

In the same way when Muslims expressed their anxiety as to the Khilafat it could not be because they were afraid of any forceful severance of their spiritual connection with their Khalifa—the Ottoman Sovereign. No power on the face of the earth can interfere in any person's spiritual relations with any other person. The Muslim anxiety was only because they thought the temporal power, status, and authority of their Khalifa might be in danger. They are in a state of frenzy now because they find that danger to be greater. That his Highness the Aga Khan, Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. Ispahani and Mr. Yusuf Ali, all of whom are *non-Sunnis*, and therefore have no spiritual connection with the Sultan of Turkey, are foremost in their endeavours to safeguard the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, is in itself a proof that the Muslim anxiety is for the security of the temporal power and authority of the Sultan of Turkey. The Sovereign of Turkey is the custodian of the temporal power and honour of Islam, and any attack on his position means an attack on the honour of Islam. This is the position which British statesmen have to recognise if they want the peace and happiness of at least 70 million Muslims of India. Just the apprehension of the destruction of the Ottoman Empire has driven the Muslims of India to a state that they have invited Hindus to preach in mosques to win over their sympathy at this time of distress. They are ready to clasp the arms of Extremists. There is no political reason evident to Muslims why Great Britain should pay more regard to the interests and ambitions of Greece and Italy than to those of the British Empire and its 70 million citizens. Why does not Great Britain secure the position of an adviser and friend of the whole Ottoman Empire and win the affection of all the Muslims for her by refusing to be a party to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Muslim Empire? Why does she run the risk of carrying home to the heart of every Muslim soldier who fought for Great Britain and every Muslim civilian who helped Great Britain in other ways to win the war that *he* has been responsible for the downfall of the Empire of his Khalifa, and thereby of Islam itself?

Sir Theodore Morison, whose knowledge of the Muslims of India is very intimate, and myself have suggested a scheme of a united or federated Muslim Empire, under the Ottoman Khalifa, with his capital at Constantinople. Safeguard the interests of the British Empire by every means, secure the safety of the non-Muslim people of the Ottoman Empire in every respect, but withhold from destroying the Ottoman Empire simply because it is the only non-Christian Empire in Europe. It will not be contributive to the peace of the world to challenge Islam by humiliating the Muslim Khalifa and by dismembering his Empire.—Yours, etc.,

The Mosque, Woking, Surrey, June 4.

SHAIKH M. H. KIDWAI of Gadia.

To the Editor of the "Morning Post."

Sir,—The Peace Conference, among the various opportunities of justifying its name and aim, has one of these in its power to give effect to the aspirations of Mohammedans in creating what Sir Theodore Morison suggestively calls a "United States of Islam." Religion—essentially conservative and the strongest of impulses—is the moving power in these aspirations, and at a time when, more than ever, the wisest are seeking for some basis of unity, one fears that through lack of knowledge about, and of consequent sympathy with, creeds as dear to their adherents as our creeds may be dear to us, politicians may bring about disruption by yielding to the greed of the nations territory sacred to Mohammedans who, be it remembered, number some eighty millions of our fellow-subjects. The peril is the greater because there is, although in suspense for the moment, the mischievous agitation, begotten by certain Anglicans, to enforce the retrocession of the Church of Saint Sophia to an as yet undetermined section of Christendom.—Yours, etc.,

EDWARD CLODD.

June 4.

# ORDER OF BUDDHIST NUNS

## APPEAL FOR REVIVAL.

The Director of the Museus Buddhist Girls' College for Buddhist Sinhalese women has issued an appeal from Colombo for the revival of the order of Buddhist nuns, in the course of which it is stated:—

To some students of the history of Buddhism the section relating to the Order of Buddhist Nuns is of vital interest. The Lord Buddha established this order, and it was the means of doing half of the useful work in the ancient Buddhist world. This order is now extinct, as was foretold, in part, by the Founder Himself. There are many points connected with it, such as the inferior position of the Nun to the Monk in the olden days, and her absolute dependence on him, which are incompatible with the freer and more progressive position of the woman of our own days, when she is coming to be regarded as equal to a man, though in her own particular line of evolution. The question that arises is, can this order of female devotees be revived?

Let us consider the whole situation and look back to its first beginnings in the time of the Lord Buddha, who decided, though apparently unwillingly, considering the obscure position of women in those days, that women could retire from the household life to the homeless life and attain the Paths equally with men.

Much of the success of the Buddha-Dhamma was due to the Order of Nuns. But with the troubles that arose, and the subsequent persecutions of the Buddhists in later times, the decay of the Order set in, until finally it became extinct so far as the Guru-succession is concerned. However there are still scattered about in the modern Buddhist world a number of recluses living the life of nuns: but in the strict sense of the word they are not real nuns, for they cannot claim the Guru-succession. The thread of the life of the Order is not broken, it is there, it is not dead. The re-incarnation or re-vivification of the Order then is necessary. As the sun rises in the morning, so will the life of this Order wake up again with the coming of the World Teacher, the Bodhisattva. He will revive the Order, to continue its errand and mission of Love and service to the world. Therefore our path of duty is clear. We must prepare the ground for His coming and hold ourselves in readiness to receive the ordination from Him, the Bodhisattva Maitreyya, Who will one day become the Buddha.

This to my mind is the part we Buddhist women must play in the reconstruction of the world, and this work must be taken in hand without delay. No time should be lost in founding an organized society of Buddhist Sisters, to train and fit themselves for service to the Lord.

The Director suggests that the Headquarters of such a society should be located in Ceylon, one of the homes of Buddhism for two thousand years. She will be glad to hear the views of all those interested in this subject before an attempt to give the idea a practical shape can be made.

# ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL'S LIBRARY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please for the sake of the students, publish this letter in your highly esteemed paper?

With deep regret, I, a student of the high school, write this letter with one intention and that is, that at least by this adopted method, the following grievance will be immediately redressed, to our great joy.

The High School's library was in utter disorders up to the year 1918, although inspectors were inspecting the school every year. Though it contained even more than sufficient books for a school library, still none was in its right place. But after many requests by the students to the teacher, who took much interest in the students; Mr. P. C. Kelkar (thanks to him) for their sake, kindly under took that tiresome work, and with much effort, gave the stock of the books a shape of a library. The students then thought, that they would get an opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of the library. The joy lasted for only six months, and to their great disappointment, issuing of the books was afterwards stopped. Complaints were made often and often to the first master in charge and every time the answer was "After a very few days, books will be regularly issued." But up to now the day has not come, and God alone knows, when it is to come. I humbly ask the authorities, is there any use of such a library? If any teacher is not ready to undertake that tiresome work, which is but natural, a complaint should be made by the principal to the authorities and a clerk asked for. I hope that this matter will be seriously taken up by he Principal and the grievance redressed.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

# EXAMINATION BY COMPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Syndicate of our University is to be congratulated upon their wise decision of holding a supplementary examination for B. A. students. If the Syndicate has gone so far, I think, it should not hesitate to go a little still further. I suggest that the system of holding examinations by compartments should be introduced in our University without any further delay. The arguments in its favour are too obvious to be mentioned here. This system obtains in the Universities at Home. It is rather strange that the University of Bombay has not still adopted that system.

I, therefore, appeal to such syndics as Sir C. H. Setalwad, Sir N. G. Chandavarker and others who have been taking a very keen interest in the welfare of students of our University, to move the syndicate in this matter.—Yours, etc.

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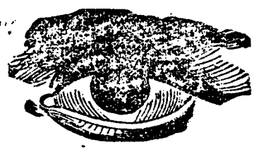

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# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July, 16.

The Arabian Sea Current is weaker than usual but it penetrated into the Punjab yesterday and gave some heavy rain in submontane districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, east of the Central Provinces; local in the east and the north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central India east, south Hyderabad, west coast of the peninsula and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, east Rajputana, west of the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur two inches, Gauhati one and a half, Cherrapuji four, Narayanganj, Calcutta and Balasore one and a half, Cuttack and Sambalpur one, Ranchi two Gorakhpur and Allahabad a half, Benares a quarter, Lucknow and Meerut three quarters, Jhansi three, Agra, Roorkee a half, Mainpuri one and half, Bareilly two, Delhi a quarter, Ludhiana a half, Sialkot three, Rawalpindi four, Simla one, Murree two, Cherat a quarter, Peshawar one sixth, Nowgong one and a half, Marmagoa one, Hyderabad Deccan a half.

The maximum temperature fell about twelve degrees yesterday in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and no read ing higher than one hundred five degrees is reported from these areas.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to be less heavy in the Punjab and west of United Provinces.

### WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Sikh, Captain H. J. Crabbin, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate monsoon, heavy continued rain between Cochin and Mangalore.

S. S. Koweit, Captain E. Hutchings, arrived here from Berbera, weather experienced during the voyage, W. S. W. monsoon and heavy sea.

S. S. Orissa, Captain C. E. Atkins, arrived here from Wellington via Plymouth, New Zealand and Australian Ports, weather experienced during the voyage, bad weather and heavy monsoon.

### RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th July 1919. | Total since 1st June 1919 to Date. | June 1st to 14th July. 1917 | 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 0 7 | 38 93 | 16 89 | 13 58 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) | | | 19 83 | 12 35 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) .. | 0 0 | 35 92 | 19 84 | 13 16 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | | | 18 95 | |

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 13th July 1919.
Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr: | 29 735 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 84.4 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78.6 " |
| Dew Point | 77.0 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.810 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 7.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 87.1 " |
| Minimum do. | 80.4 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WSW,SW,WSW,SW. |
| Movement of Wind | 106 Miles |
| Fall of Rain | 0.01 Inch. |
| Total fall during month | 10.51 " |
| Do. do. year | 33.97 " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th. | 0.07 " |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | h. m. | ft. in. | July | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Mon. | 14 | 0 25a | 28 7 | 14 | m 5 33 | 15 9 |
| Tues. | 15 | m 0 14 | 26 8 | 15 | m 6 27a | 16 4 |
| Wed. | 16 | m 0 54 | 26 10 | 16 | m 6 11 | 15 8 |
| Thur. | 17 | m 1 27a | 28 9 | | m 7 1a | 17 11 |
| Fri. | 18 | m 1 56 | 26 10 | 17 | m 7 34a | 17 7 |
| Sat. | 19 | m 2 0a | 25 8 | 18 | m 8 10a | 17 4 |
| Sun. | 20 | m 2 21 | 26 8 | 19 | m 8 52 | 17 2 |
| | | 2 37a | 28 9 | | m 9 57a | 17 2 |
| | | 3 12 | 26 3 | | m 8 48 | 16 3 |
| | | 3 19a | 27 5 | | 9 40a | 17 2 |
| | | 4 10 | 25 11 | 20 | m 9 48 | 19 4 |
| | | 4 8a | 26 9 | | 10 39a | 17 2 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 14 (Monday) | Sunrise | 6h. 9m. | Sunset | 7h. 20m |
| " 15 (Tuesday) | " | 6h. 9m. | " | 7h. 19m |
| " 16 (Wednesday) | " | 6h. 9m. | " | 7h. 19m |
| " 17 (Thursday) | " | 6h. 10m. | " | 7h. 19m |
| " 18 (Friday) | " | 6h. 10m. | " | 7h. 19m |
| " 19 (Saturday) | " | 6h. 10m. | " | 7h. 19m |
| " 20 (Sunday) | " | 6h. 11m. | " | 7h. 19m |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | 5d. | 8h. | 47.6m. a.m. |
| Full Moon | 13d. | 11h. | 32.2m. a.m. |
| Last quarter | 20d. | 4h. | 30.0m p.m. |
| New Moon | 27d. | 10h. | 57.1m. a.m. |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th July, 1919, was 29.073 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—No information has been received from the west Punjab. Delhi reports 0.22in. of rain. The sky is moderately clouded and the air is damper than usual. Temperature is below normal, the deficiency being greater during the day, than at night.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.42in., Mainpuri 1.25in., Jhansi 2.69in., Cawnpore 0.43in. and Allahabad 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Temperature is generally below the average, the deficiency in the maximum being considerable in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.21in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.23in. The sky is heavily clouded in east Rajputana, where temperature is slightly below normal, and is clear or lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the eastern half of the reporting area; Jubbulpore has had 0.60in., Saugor 0.26in., Chanda 0.17in. and Raipur 1.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature has fallen generally, and is now in moderate or considerable defect in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 0.95in., Mormugao 0.97in. and Karwar 0.36in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.22in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.53in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has continued active over almost the same area as yesterday. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the eastern half of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and in the United Provinces, and local in Malabar the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad, south Rajputana and the east Punjab. Day temperature is generally below normal to the north of latitude 24 deg. N.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th July, 1919:—

The monsoon has been more active in the United Provinces and has extended into the north and east Punjab and Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east of the Central Provinces and the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Central India East, the west of the Central Provinces, Madras excluding Malabar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana and south Hyderabad.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Bassein, Diamond Island, Toungoo one, and a half inches; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab three; Bhamo one and a half; Myitkyina one; Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar two; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar three; Narayanganj, Barisal one; Darjiling two; False Point four; Hazaribagh one; Daltonganj one and a half; Gorakhpur two; Benares a quarter; Bareilly one; Mussoorie, Simla three; Dharampore four; Sialkot a quarter; Murree two; Sonamarg one; Suina a half; Seoni, Pendra one; Gulbarga a half; Salem one and a half.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY the 14th of July, 1919.*

| STATIONS. | Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total, 1st Nov to date. | Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. ( ) | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. ( ) | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rawalpindi | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lahore | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dharmsala | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala | 95.0 | 78.7 | 80 | 0.12 | | —3.35 |
| Delhi | 84.8 | 77.0 | 84 | 0.22 | 0.56 | —6.54 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 92.6 | 75.8 | 95 | 0.42 | 3.48 | —3.39 |
| Mainpuri | 86.3 | 76.0 | 93 | 1.25 | 6.58 | +0.70 |
| Jhansi | 90.6 | 72.4 | 92 | 2.69 | 9.82 | —0.26 |
| Cawnpore | 89.2 | 78.9 | 92 | 0.43 | 7.62 | +1.12 |
| Allahabad | 86.9 | 75.2 | 93 | 0.65 | 7.68 | —1.45 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 104.3 | 84.6 | 64 | .. | 0 | —6.58 |
| Karachi | 88.8 | 82.0 | 82 | .. | 0 01 | —2.27 |
| Ajmer | 87.8 | 77.5 | 76 | .. | 3.03 | —3.24 |
| Jaipur | 89.5 | 72.2 | 78 | 0.01 | 0.42 | +0.02 |
| Kotah | 86.6 | 76.0 | 86 | 0.21 | 5.95 | —1.27 |
| Mount Abu | 74.2 | 60.4 | 92 | 0.23 | 3.04 | —10.56 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Rajkot | 87.6 | 60.2 | 81 | 0.03 | 0.20 | —5.64 |
| Dwarka | 84.1 | 82.1 | 83 | .. | 2.22 | —1.42 |
| Veraval | 90.2 | 70.6 | 92 | .. | 2.40 | —7.06 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 87.6 | 72.0 | 87 | .. | 2.69 | +5.40 |
| Surat | 89.2 | 80.1 | 75 | 0.0 | 14.60 | —2.01 |
| Ahmedabad | 90.6 | 70.1 | 80 | .. | 4.02 | —5.10 |
| Deesa | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Roomuch | 83.8 | 72.8 | 87 | 0.05 | 2.75 | —3.59 |
| Indore | 83.8 | 72.9 | 87 | .. | 15.84 | +5.65 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 91.3 | 71.9 | 79 | 0.60 | 16.55 | +1.32 |
| Saugor | 76.0 | 71.8 | 100 | 0.26 | 12.80 | —1.91 |
| Hoshangabad | 79.9 | 74.0 | 85 | 0.04 | 21.42 | +0.52 |
| Khandwa | 83.9 | 75.5 | 75 | .. | 9.32 | +0.62 |
| Akola | 90.4 | 76.7 | 69 | .. | 11 89 | +2.48 |
| Amraoti | 88.0 | 76.7 | 68 | .. | 9.65 | —1.31 |
| Nagpur | 86.8 | 76.0 | 92 | 0.02 | 22.01 | +7.82 |
| Chanda | 88.7 | 75.2 | 75 | 0.17 | 16.85 | +2.25 |
| Raipur | 86.0 | 75.0 | 87 | 0.46 | 21.91 | +17.97 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 87.1 | 80.0 | 86 | 0.07 | 32 93 | +1.05 |
| Ratnagiri | 84.7 | 76.7 | 90 | 0.51 | 43.02 | —2.85 |
| Mormugao | 85.7 | .. | 96 | 0.97 | 38.04 | —7.95 |
| Karwar | 84.8 | 72.4 | 91 | 0.36 | 37.16 | —20.26 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 92.9 | 78.0 | 68 | .. | 6.59 | —0.29 |
| Ahmednagar | 87.9 | 67.0 | 69 | .. | 7.32 | +0.47 |
| Poona | 86.2 | 68.8 | 88 | .. | 5.41 | —2.72 |
| Sholapur | 91.6 | 72.1 | 86 | .. | 11.13 | +4.44 |
| Bijapur | 90.7 | 71.6 | 90 | 0.22 | 4.84 | +0.51 |
| Dharwar | 79.6 | 66.2 | 89 | .. | 14 18 | —1.16 |
| Belgaum | .. | .. | 71 | .. | 4.77 | —3.50 |
| Kolhapur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ahmednagar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.77 | —3.50 |
| Mahableshwar (Indore) | 68.6 | 70.9 | 00 | .. | 9.28 | —0.46 |
| Hyderabad | 92.2 | 73.0 | 53 | 0.53 | .. | +7.03 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 84.4 | 75.5 | 86 | 0 01 | 38.14 | —17 01 |
| Calicut | 85.8 | 75 1 | 95 | 0.72 | 30.91 | —9.06 |
| Cochin | 84.6 | 76.6 | 90 | 0.41 | 31.71 | —8.43 |
| Colombo | 85.4 | 74.0 | 96 | 0.14 | 6.20 | —5 46 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 88.0 | 77.9 | 85 | .. | 5.68 | —1.59 |
| Bellary | 91.8 | 74.7 | 70 | 0.17 | 1.90 | —0.77 |
| Cuddapah | 87.4 | 77.8 | 78 | .. | 3.01 | +3.76 |
| Madras | 90.2 | 78.0 | 78 | .. | 0.59 | +1.84 |
| Bangalore | 80.6 | 67.8 | 84 | .. | 4.93 | —3.04 |
| Coimbatore | 86.5 | 72.1 | 71 | .. | 1.53 | —0.67 |
| Trichinopoly | 94.1 | 74.2 | 70 | 0.07 | 2.85 | +0.90 |
| Negapatam | 90.4 | 79.3 | 82 | .. | 3.36 | +1.26 |


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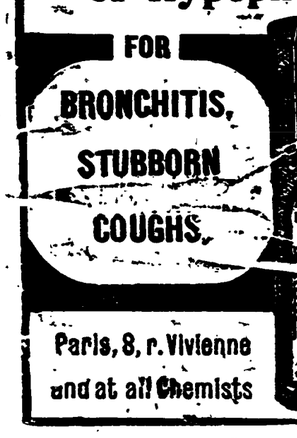

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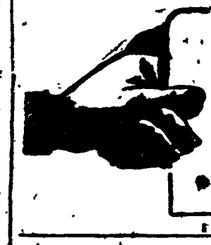

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